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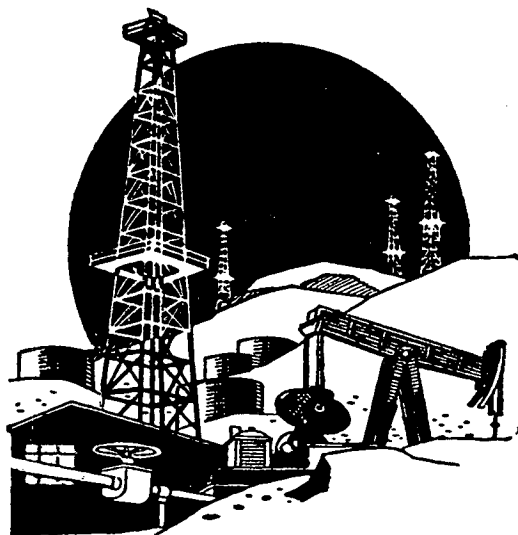
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In Defense of Our Armed Forces

<i>Edward C. Holden, Jr.</i>	5
Which Way Television?..... <i>Laurence Bell</i>	13
Who Gets Tax Exemption?..... <i>Harold Lord Varney</i>	20
Miss Mary's Book Wagon..... <i>Charles E. Booth</i>	26
Whither Asia? A Symposium	
<i>The Indian Shell Game</i> <i>Edward Hunter</i>	29
<i>Indonesia</i> <i>Charles A. Willoughby</i>	36
<i>Report From Saigon</i> <i>Hilaire duBrierre</i>	43
<i>A TV Interview with Chiang Kai-shek</i>	52
The Doctor With the Cool Idea..... <i>Margaret Flynn</i>	55
RSV of the Bible..... <i>L. E. Whitney</i>	62
Rhode Island Auto Rackets..... <i>Lester J. Brooks</i>	65
Enjoy Whittling and Carving..... <i>Waldo C. Wright</i>	71
Cleveland Saves Millions on Cash Schools	
<i>Noel Wical</i>	75
We Are Happily Married Because..... <i>Mark Haven</i>	79
Bailey's Dam..... <i>Henry Lee</i>	82
Plain Talk About Juvenile Delinquency	
<i>Beverly Harris</i>	87
Business Learns to Laugh.... <i>George J. Barmann</i>	94
In the MERCURY's Opinion..... <i>Russell Maguire</i>	97
School Board Principles..... <i>Town Crier</i>	99
Communism Against Christianity... <i>W. W. Ayer</i>	103
Danger Ahead!..... <i>Pat Walsh</i>	108
Young Geniuses: Our Greatest Waste	
<i>Henry S. Galus</i>	109
Cracker Barrel.....	115
Bulldozer at Your Door..... <i>Jo Hindman</i>	119
Christian Fellowship With Communists	
<i>Carl McIntire</i>	128
Solving the Reading Problem.. <i>J. Bell & A. Green</i>	133
Wanted: Another Booker T. Washington	
<i>Manning Johnson</i>	138
An Unrealistic Book..... <i>Richard McLaughlin</i>	153

Do You Know • 60
College Forum • 143

This Is What They Said • 131
Mercury Forum • 147

The Book Shelf • 153
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35TH YEAR

A M E R I C A N

MERCURY

SEPTEMBER 1958



In Defense of Our Armed Forces

by Vice-Admiral Edward C. Holden, Jr.

USNR (Ret.)

President, New York Council, Navy League of the U.S.

FOR several months the American people have been bombarded in the daily and magazine press by a campaign for enactment of a bill to reorganize the Armed Forces of the United States. This campaign has been skilfully organized over a long time. It has been far-reaching and thorough. It has preached a gospel of reform geared to an atomic age, a nuclear age, an era of space, and whatever other shibboleths the sloganeers have been able to cook up. It has been a very professional job, and it has worked fine. There can be no question that most of the American people have swallowed it hook, line and sinker.

The merits of the bill have received singularly little analytical discussion in the principal media

of the propaganda. Although many, if not most, of the American people have developed strong views on the subject and think that the bill should be passed by Congress and passed fast, very few of them could tell you what is in the bill, what it is trying to change, what it is trying to accomplish or how it proposes to bring about the millennium toward which it aspires.

In view of the general paucity of information as to what is actually in the bill, it is not my purpose here to challenge it or to discuss its provisions and potentialities at this time, although necessarily I shall have to touch on certain aspects of it in the course of this discussion. Suffice to say that in my opinion, some of its purposes and

provisions are sound while others are open to considerable question.

WHAT DOES concern me and what I think should be the concern of every patriotic American are the methods that have been employed to put over this legislation and the effects that those methods are having on the personnel of the Armed Services. To secure approval of this plan, there had to be advanced a good reason for its adoption and the one selected was that our present Defense set-up is inefficient and inadequate—all due to “interservice jealousies,” “rivalries,” and “frictions.” Even “maniacal rivalry,” one Congressman called it.

President Eisenhower, in his message to Congress on this bill, last April 3rd, said “The tendency toward service rivalry and controversy, which has so deeply troubled the American people, will be sharply reduced.”

Later in his message, he observed “Parenthetically, I may observe that these rivalries, so common to the National Capital, are almost unknown in the field.” The unsupported charges of “friction and interservice rivalries” have done much to create confusion, distrust, suspicion and near panic in the public mind.

It is difficult to support a thesis that there is little friction and rivalry because lack of friction is not news—it is the normal way of

life and military business. The fact that our Armed Forces win wars, put out brush fires, invent new weapons, make new discoveries, and gradually and sometimes spectacularly improve their military capabilities, is not news because it is expected.

When they discuss, investigate, and study before making important decisions, they are accused of bickering—only because they are military. Other important public matters can be discussed in the press, in the courts, in the legislatures, and at the polls and that is not called friction but is called, and rightly, the “democratic process.” The Armed Forces also have the right—and duty—to participate in this process. They should be able to do so without being pilloried.

I am a civilian. For 40 years I have been a member of the Naval Reserve and have participated for six years in the World Wars as a member of it, like millions of other civilians. Except for those brief periods of active duty, I have spent my life like other civilians, busily making a living. I have been a merchant ship officer and Master, lawyer, safety and management engineer and insurance executive. However, I have been fortunate enough to attain flag officer rank in the Naval Reserve and have diversified experience in the Armed Forces. I can truthfully say that I have known of very few instances of interservice rivalry and friction.

Human nature being what it is, I think that intraservice rivalry is probably a good deal more common.

Carl Vinson, Chairman of the Committee on Armed Services of the U.S. House of Representatives, when he said last January, "The alarmists have added another phrase to the vocabulary of derogatory terms—interservice rivalry. We have heard a great deal about interservice rivalry and interservice competition. Yet I have not seen demonstrated one single example of interservice rivalry with deleterious effect upon our war efforts.

"That there is interservice competition is not only true but should be encouraged. We encourage competition in all phases of American life because through competition we produce better results. The same thing is true in our Armed Services."

Service competition may have caused some waste and inefficiency but at the same time, it undoubtedly has saved the country lives, dollars and probably battles. The air-cooled aircraft engine, the infrared air-to-air missile Sidewinder, the Polaris solid-fuel missile, the Thor and Jupiter intermediate range ballistic missiles, the Navy's A3D high altitude attack bomber (used by the Air Force as the B-66 light bomber), the Air Force's F-86 (used by the Navy as the FJ-1 Fury), and many other weapons would probably never have been produced had it not been for service competition, individual service

enterprise and their specific needs.

The present reorganization plan was introduced by the so-called "Rockefeller Report." (In 1953, President Eisenhower's very different reorganization plan for the Defense Department also was based upon the study and report by the so-called Rockefeller Committee.) It was stated in this report that "The rules and missions assigned to the individual military services have become competitive, rather than complementary, because they are out of accord with both weapons technology and the principal military threats in our national safety."

IT IS TRUE that roles and missions of the individual military services are competitive in some degree but the reason lies in overlap of areas of interest rather than a desire to preempt each other's functions.

This overlap is not necessarily harmful in fact; it may be desirable to preserve a solid front of military capability.

We have to fight from the land, the sea and the air. We should fight from the land, the sea and the air. And we should do it using all the best and most adaptable techniques and weapons systems that are available. This does not, however, establish a proprietorship for any weapons technology nor should it.

Roles and missions express what we have to accomplish.

They are not established by what we use to accomplish them. We should be careful not to confuse weapons (the means) with the purpose of the services (roles and missions). Weapons in themselves are neither roles nor missions.

This brings us to the spark that has touched off the fire of this controversy. The philosophy and doctrine expressed in the reorganization are far from new. The Army broached a plan for merging the services in 1947 but it was rejected by a Congress which provided, instead, a measure for unification. This was modified by Reorganization Plan Number 6, which emerged from the Rockefeller Committee report, though Secretary Wilson never followed such recommendations. It remained for *sputnik* to trigger the latest attempt to advance along the lines of the old Army plan.

The American people were so startled and abashed at the fact that the Russians succeeded in launching their satellites before we did that there arose an immediate demand for action to correct the situation.

As Chairman Vinson has said, "Until recently I thought the word *sputnik* was the Russian word for satellite. But now it appears that the word *sputnik* has an English synonym known as hysteria!" Because the Soviet Union was able to launch an earth-circling satellite ahead of our efforts, a scapegoat

must be found. And the scapegoat that looms on the horizon now is the system under which our Joint Chiefs of Staff operate.

As a matter of fact, instead of the Joint Chiefs of Staff being held responsible for our tardiness in space conquering missiles, those actually responsible are civilians. This was accomplished by the major reduction in military budgets between World War II and the Korean War, and the dominant "balanced budget" philosophy of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Director of the Budget Bureau during President Eisenhower's first term. For several years after the Joint Chiefs of Staff were established, they could get no clear-cut statement of national objectives from the National Security Council upon which to base strategic plans.

Not only was civilian control exercised through control of the purse strings but it made itself felt in the administrative organizations of the service as well. Then the former Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral Robert S. Carney, wrote, "The increasingly close supervision and checking by the civilian Secretariat on virtually every operation of the Navy Department, including the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, is something which is slowly but surely sapping military initiative, slowing down business and diluting the exercise of com-

mand and executive direction formerly carried out by senior officers experienced in the needs of the fleet and the military establishment ashore."

And General Maxwell B. Taylor, Army Chief of Staff and Member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, pointed to the same problem last September when he said, "There are 19 civilian officials between the Army Chief of Staff and the Commander in Chief, who either command, control or influence his (The Chief of Staff's) conduct of the business of the Army."

EMERSON W. BALDWIN, the brilliant military writer of the *New York Times*, put it, "Our overconcentration on the nuclear 'massive retaliation' strategy was a product of National Security Council Debate, foreign policy requirements, and President Eisenhower's decision; it was not made in the Pentagon."

Last year and in 1956, the nation's intelligence agencies repeatedly reported explicit evidence of numerous Soviet ballistic missile launchings, but no action was taken as a result of these reports; in fact, civilian, not military leaders cut budget requests that would have speeded up our progress.

And, as the crowning irony, the much publicized Gaither Report—a report of a private group of citizens to the National Security Council, recommended that the Ad-

ministration spend the same increased budget on defense that the Joint Chiefs of Staff had urged futilely upon their civilian superiors earlier last year . . .

"The picture of the Joint Chiefs of Staff as a group of narrow-minded individuals—vain with pomp and full of jealousy of their prestige, bickering about service position, with the safety of the country at stake—is unadulterated nonsense.

"All of these men who have risen to the tops of their professions share an outstanding attribute: love of country.

"They are all extremely hard-working, have a high sense of individual and collective responsibility, great sincerity, and are intelligent men of goodwill and share a common task—the security of the nation. They differ emphatically sometimes, as indeed they should; they never bicker. But their final differences after a paper has been thrashed out are few.

"From December 15, 1956 to January 22, 1958, under the chairmanship of Admiral Arthur W. Radford and lately under General Twining, the Joint Chiefs of Staff have made 884 reports or recommendations, upon which their superiors, the Secretary of Defense and the President could base decisions. All except three of these represented unanimous views and these three split papers, one of them of minor importance, have since

been settled. There is no backlog of unsettled problems today upon which the Joint Chiefs of Staff have not acted."

IF I SEEM preoccupied in defending the Joint Chiefs of Staff rather than the Armed Forces, it is because these men are the selected leaders of the Armed Forces; they are the men who represent the Armed Forces; who stand for the hopes, aspirations, and traditions of the men in uniform. Discredit them and you discredit all the men in the Armed Services. Destroy the leaders and you disintegrate their forces. Military men are trained to keep their faces toward the enemy, secure in the firm knowledge that those behind them will protect their defenseless backs. Once they realize that forces in the rear are, in fact, warring on their leaders, all incentive to fight disappears and morale collapses.

That process is in the making. As a result of the well-oiled propaganda machine that is working for passage of the reorganization bill; letters and telegrams are pouring into Washington from people all over the country, urging Congressmen to support the whole plan. It is said that the Armed Forces Committee of the House received over 1,000 communications a day. The senders not only support the bill on its alleged merits but as a punitive measure of "knocking their heads together" against the

Joint Chiefs of Staff. The campaign not only supports the bill but wages a vigorous smear and insult onslaught against anyone and any organization who dares to raise a voice in question or protest. Witness, for example, the attacks on the Navy League, a body of dedicated and patriotic Americans having no possible motivation of self-interest. Because the Armed Forces are expected to be in opposition to the reorganization plan, they all come in for their share of smear and abuse. It requires courage to be a true, loyal citizen and patriot in support of our Armed Forces when they are helpless to defend themselves against unwarranted and unfounded attacks.

This movement is nationwide. The Press has been astutely brought aboard the band wagon. Organizations and groups all over the country have been persuaded to pass endorsing resolutions by working on small "executive committees" and similar pliable units. Three thousand telegrams signed by three prominent industrialists were sent out in May urging that pressure be brought on Congress to pass the Administration Bill.

That is the keynote to the whole operation—that word "pressure." Congress is the immediate target of the pressure but if it gives way under the bombardment, the eventual target becomes the Armed Services themselves. And they know it.

The frustrating thing is that

they cannot fight back. They are very effectively "gagged." While the directives which muzzle their freedom of speech are adroitly phrased to present a picture of fair play, in practice every man in the Armed Services knows that if he speaks out in opposition to the plan he is through. The suggestion of "insubordination" has been imputed to anyone in the Armed Services who may dare to offer even a constructive suggestion out of school. Even the President himself, commenting on a section of the bill inserted by the House Military Affairs Committee which provides that service secretaries or members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff will have the right to go to Congress direct, said that this "invites interservice rivalries, invites insubordination to the President and Secretary of Defense, indorses the idea of disunity . . . and suggests that Congress hopes for disobedience and interservice rivalries, is bad concept, bad practice, bad influence within the Pentagon." To make sure that the voices of the Services are muted, their Public Relations or publicity offices have been taken from them and concentrated in one office in the Department of Defense.

Strangely enough, the press in general and the Society of Newspaper Editors, which usually cry out most vociferously against government curtailment of legitimate news sources, seem to have taken

this lying down. Can they have been dragged by propaganda?

GENERAL Twining, U.S. Air Force and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said in his testimony to Congress, "If the Soviet should become convinced by our own alarms or by our own depreciation of our strength that it is superior to us in military power we might invite the very thing we were trying to avoid—a nuclear war. It is clear that if a deterrent to war is to work, we must not only remain stronger than the Soviet Union but also it must know that we are stronger and that our national determination and will power match our strength."

Admiral Burke testified, "In the Armed Forces, you cannot go out and hire experienced military people—you can't hire an admiral or a general to take command of the operating forces. You have to train men for these positions—and this takes a long time—a lifetime.

"Any organization plan has to provide the kind of environment which attracts inspired young career men, who want to accept and discharge military responsibilities. You have to have people in the services who know how to—and who want to—defend their country when the chips go down—with their lives when necessary—when the security of the nation is at stake.

Whatever else a military organization plan provides—it is im-

portant that the spirit of the services be preserved. It must be an organization that allows for that vital incentive—pride of service.

"In the Armed Forces today we have that pride of service. We have men who are proud of their regiments, who are proud of their wings, men who are proud of their ships, in short, men who are proud of the traditions of the Army, the Navy, the Air Force and of the Marines, whose exploits in the history of our country have reflected honor and valor among Americans and respect among the nations of the world."

The American people can be depended upon for fair play when

they have the opportunity to see the full picture. The only place in the civilized world where differences of opinion and competition are not tolerated is in the Soviet Union and its satellite areas—slave states. Would we want our country to deteriorate to such a level? That could happen if we permit the gradual whittling away of the constitutional safeguards built into our form of government and the suppression of our sacred heritage—the right of free speech. If, to perfect our defenses against a foreign ideology, we accept the tenets of that ideology, we will have lost all that is worth fighting for, before the battle begins, without firing a shot.

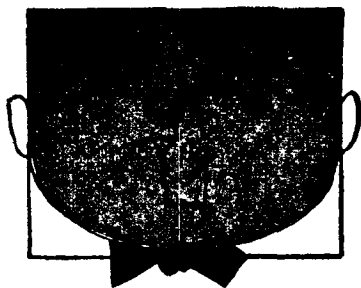
When Admiral Arleigh Burke, Chief of Naval Operations, was called before the Senate Armed Forces Committee, Secretary McElroy had already passed along the word that Mr. Eisenhower expected the "active support" of the military chiefs for his original proposal when the bill reached the Senate. Admiral Burke, however, backed the House version.

McElroy gave what was interpreted as a rebuke and warning to Admiral Burke. "I am disappointed in him," McElroy is reported to have said, indirectly calling attention to the fact that the President, as Commander in Chief, had the power to remove any officer. The strong reaction in Congress resulted in Mr. McElroy's attempting to soften the impression that there might be disciplinary action against Admiral Burke.

That his remark "constituted a rebuke to Admiral Burke" was incorrect, he said, adding that he was simply expressing his disappointment in the Naval Chief's not being able to agree with the President.

Unsatisfied with this explanation, Senator Richard B. Russell announced that the committee would suspend taking testimony from the military unless a "clear and unequivocal" assurance that there would be no reprisals against officers in opposition to the President was given by McElroy.

Secretary McElroy delivered the assurances, and in a letter to Senator Russell said there never had been any "question of retaliation or penalty" for officers who provided Congress with their personal judgment and opinion when asked for them. The incident was closed, but Washington felt the affair had not aided the President's campaign for his own proposals.



by *Laurence Bell*

WHICH WAY

Television?

A critical look at the youngest medium
in the entertainment field

TELEVISION viewers who have waited patiently more than a decade for the networks to fulfill their bright promises, may now have to turn elsewhere for adult entertainment. Despite threats of more rigid government control, the Hollywood challenge, tollvision, dwindling profits and a growing chorus of warnings from within and without the industry, the networks now virtually have abdicated their responsibility for programming. At the National Association of Broadcasters' annual convention in May, the high brass by-passed this relatively unimportant detail to concentrate on engineering and sales problems, with emphasis on the latter.

If you still stay with television after a dreary summer of quiz-game-participation shows, vintage movies, summer fill-ins, and first and second reruns of old telefilms, you will be permitted to see, during the 1958-59 season, whatever Madison Avenue's medicine men and mind-manipulators have decided won't offend the sponsors. The trade paper *Variety* has summed up this fare in a few words: "A reprise of lackluster 57-58 with a few 90-minute specials to generate the only excitement and creativity on tap."

Lackluster is a mild adjective for the generally dismal programming of the past season. With brains and courage to match an unprecedented-

ed \$1.3 billion advertising budget, this could have been television's big year. Instead it was the year of the big sell, with everybody short-changed—from the sponsors to the viewing citizenry. It was a time for greatness but the networks saw nothing but a rating race. The race hardly began before all three entries fell flat on their faces.

Where the call was for new ideas the networks responded with the same old slavery to imitativeness that had laid Hollywood low. Most of the comics had been burned out, save for a few too cagey to submit to weekly exposure, so they took another tack. They offered a passel of musical shows—ten by actual count—built around singers of supposed great popularity. If Perry Como could stay on top year after year, it was reasoned, why not Frank Sinatra, Patti Page, Guy Mitchell and so on?

Nobody ever made a worse guess. Poor Mitchell, a self-confessed hillbilly who had nothing to his credit but a couple of "million-sale" phonograph records bought mainly by tone-deaf teenagers, didn't last until the water got hot. Within a month his sponsors were squirming off the hook. Polly Bergen, a cow-eyed young woman known mainly to viewers as a panelist on some parlor game inanity, was set up by NBC in a variety show which betrayed an infinite lack of this commodity. Upstaging such guests stars as Bob

Hope, Miss Bergen sang four or five songs on each show, with a like number of gown changes, while the home audiences turned the dial to "Have Gun, Will Travel," a horse opera. In a desperate attempt to redeem this folly, NBC fetched in Papa Bergen, a Tennessee hillbilly, whose folksiness was calculated to offset Polly's passion for finery. "Have Gun, Will Travel"'s rating went higher but Miss Bergen triumphed in the end. She is still under contract to CBS, which loaned her services for the NBC fiasco, so when the Emmy awards were passed out nobody was surprised when she was judged a better dramatic actress than Helen Hayes, Judith Anderson and Teresa Wright.

BIGGEST and costliest flop of the year was Frank Sinatra, whose show lost an estimated \$1.5 million. Frankie, an unproved attraction, since he had appeared only in movies with stars of known box-office appeal, got nowhere, either as a singer or as a dramatic actor. At this writing, the maturing crooner is "on vacation" from television.

All told, according to the rarely wrong *Variety*, this "giant affliction on tonsillitis" ran up a loss of around \$60 million, a costly lesson the masterminds won't soon forget—for a couple of seasons, anyhow. You will hear few singers on TV next season aside from those who do the pitch jingles.

Other casualties were the so-called situation comedies and who-dunits, though some of the worst survived. Some limped along for awhile because the sponsors were stuck for full season contracts. A few sponsors were lucky—they had signed only for 13 or 26 weeks. Others were able to unload part of their turkeys to some gullible advertiser and thus dual sponsorship became a reluctantly accepted part of the TV sales pitch. Several sponsors gave up on shows with high ratings, feeling that the shows weren't selling the product. There was in fact a definite pattern of ill-advised sponsorship, a prime example being a cosmetic maker's backing of Walter Winchell's "Crime File," in which Winchell acted as narrator and occasionally impersonated a newspaperman. The ladies showed no interest in Walter or his sleuthing, according to the ratings. In this connection, it is interesting to note that Winchell, who used to brag of his high ratings as a "commentator," became extremely bitter about the setup when the rating gored *him*. He now mutters in his column of the Trendex-Nielsen conspiracy against art.

Most of the 20-odd new shows that stumbled into oblivion were knocked off by the westerns. Here again the TV wise men followed the familiar reasoning: if "Gunsmoke" could lead all

the rating lists, week after week, why couldn't some other gunslingers get up there? In this case the gamble paid off—Westerns, transformed into adult fare by deemphasizing the head-em-off-at-the-gulch chases while concentrating on characterization and motivation, virtually stamped the spectrum. Before the season ended, there were 17 network westerns and a like number in syndication. This surprised nobody who understands the average American's fascination with his country's hell-roaring frontier days, but it flabbergasted the New York sharpies. At the season's beginning the few comics still on the channels announced they were going to lampoon the sagebrushers into limbo. Within a few weeks they were begging the cowpokes and Indian scouts to give their own shows a boost as guest stars. At season's end, five westerns were among the ten highest-rated shows while the funny men were looking for sponsors.

Comics, except for Bob Hope, who appeared only once a month, had a rough go of it. Red Skelton, the great clown, was outrated by Robert Cummings, a perennial juvenile out of Hollywood with one of the silliest situation "comedies" ever put together. Wally Cox and Jonathan Winters, whose drollery is judged to be over the head of the "average" listener, appeared only occasionally as guest stars. Steve Allen developed a crew of

nitwits who were almost funny enough to make endurable the multitude of commercials. One commercial accidentally provided TV's comedy high spot of the year, when John Cameron Swazey's indestructible watch slipped its moorings on an outboard motor propeller.

Serious drama on television—with such memorable exceptions as DuPont's "Bridge of San Luis Rey," Hallmark's "Little Moon of Alban" and "Twelfth Night," Omnibus's "Life of Samuel Johnson" and a few Playhouse 90 efforts—continued on the skids, largely because of bad scripts and indifferent casting. Producers and directors, several of whom quit the medium for Broadway and Hollywood, blamed the networks and the admen. As Hal Humphrey, syndicated columnist of the Los Angeles *Mirror-News* summed it up: "Because the former allowed the latter to take control, drama on home screens has narrowed down to an anemic distillation guaranteed to offend no one. The plethora of crime and western dramas now on TV results from this policy. There aren't enough criminals or cowboys around to effect a crippling boycott of a sponsor's product, so the agency finds this type of drama a safe, slick palliative."

Because of this consistent mediocrity, such longtime dramatic shows as Kraft Theatre, Studio One (once considered the top show

of its kind) and Climax were cancelled, though Kraft stayed on with a whodunit show. Studio One made a much-ballyhooed move to the West Coast, to avail itself of Hollywood stars. The folly of this gesture was evident when a Los Angeles critic wrote of the first production: "Studio One, go home."

Westinghouse Electric, which sponsored Climax, made an \$11 million deal with Desi Arnaz, who had just acquired the old RKO studios (from which he was once bounced). Viewers will be offered a series of hour-long dramas and musicals on film, along with six "I Love Lucy" studies in planned pandemonium, presumably highlighted by Desi's "wha' happen" bit. "There will never be any need to send the kids to bed when we come on," said Arnaz, but skeptics wonder whether anything in the Desilu offerings—except Lucille Ball's shrieks—will keep the adults awake.

THE ONLY great loss of the season in the drama field was Matinee Theater, which NBC decided to scuttle for lack of sponsors. In its two-and-a-half year run, Matinee Theater scored a high average of first rate plays, many adapted from the great classics. But the show cost NBC a million dollars a year. The admen figure daytime viewers will watch nothing but soap opera and giveaways and want no part of adult drama.

At this juncture a strange thing happened which threw all three networks into sizeable panics. A short time after NBC announced the cancellation of Matinee Theater, producer-host John Conte asked listeners to send in a dollar apiece if they were interested in keeping the show alive. More than \$250,000 was subscribed in two weeks. NBC and ABC reacted angrily while CBS was merely worried by this indication that people are willing to pay for programs of their own choosing. Coming as it did, when the pay-TV people are readying a new attack, Conte's challenge to the *status quo* was doubly heinous. Threats were directed at Conte but the money kept coming in.

Yet Matinee Theater has been cancelled in spite of its interested listeners; but what now? How can a network sell a self-sponsored time without recognizing the public as a force in programming? Suppose some enlightened advertiser decides Matinee Theater is a good prestige buy, that a gesture of atonement for their trashy serials will offset the lack of detergent sales? Conte probably will wind up barred from the networks but his bold move gave the networks something to worry about and he has given the tollvision people a weapon they can use with considerable effect.

While live drama languished, the giveaways flourished like

weeds, with the handouts running to \$230,000 a week. CBS led with 11 of these time-wasters, NBC had nine and ABC had one, though it was eager to have more. Dan Enright, a quiz show *entrepreneur*, advised detractors that if they wanted culture they could get it on Sunday. Enright claimed, perhaps rightly, that the average viewer preferred a giveaway to a drama anytime.

THERE was a hint of skulduggery about the giveaways, when Joye Noel, an Atlanta secretary, complained to the Federal Trade Commission that she had spent considerable time and money on long distance phone calls to ascertain the value of merchandise offered by "The Price Is Right" to the viewer who could guess same. Miss Noel claimed she had the value figured within pennies but the show owners priced one item \$325 higher than that given her by the manufacturer. The *Atlanta Journal* took up her battle but, judging by the FTC's usual performances, Miss Noel will be an old lady before she gets any action.

During the tollvision uproar in the spring, NBC President Robert Sarnoff claimed his company spent \$11 million last year on public service programs. That is a lot of money even by the profligate standards of the networks. It would be interesting to see an itemization; NBC is allegedly reluctant to buy

back a sponsor's time. A typical example occurred when President Eisenhower made his NATO report last December 23. As *Variety* noted in a scolding editorial: "NBC and ABC, for reasons best known to themselves, shunted the Presidential *pronunciamentos* to the late night fringe area in order that 'Wells Fargo' and 'Bold Journey' could go their respective and intrepid ways. CBS alone chose to knock off 'Arthur Godfrey's Talent Scouts' for an on-the-spot pickup of what the President had to say." One wonders whether CBS would have been so public-spirited had Godfrey still been a toprater. Even then the network was planning to move Godfrey from the competition of "Wells Fargo."

CBS' most notable contribution to "public service" was the Khrushchev interview, in which the Red slave-boss was permitted to tell Americans that their grandchildren would live under socialism, meaning communism. It is hard to imagine CBS executives were naïve enough to believe the Soviets might give some American leader equal time to extol the blessings of freedom. There was a great deal of talk about the freedom of broadcasters to take an editorial stand and Federal Communications Chairman John C. Doerfer said he was all for it. But how long would a Southern affiliate station keep its license if it were to present

the South's case for segregation?

The so-called panel discussions continued to be stacked against any member with genuine conservative views on any subject. There was not and never has been on television any free-swinging debate such as was presented on radio's "Town Hall of the Air," when adversaries squared off with no holds barred and no moderator horning in to maintain decorum. Of enduring memory is the match between the late Senator Kenneth Wheary of Nebraska and Chester Bowles, who was then OPA administrator. Wheary lugged onstage a crateful of consumer items and hauled them forth one by one as he argued for the end of price controls. Bowles stood there gape-jawed and finally sat down in confusion. That would have been a television show to see but you are not likely to see anything like it in these times.

There was general agreement that network television's tenth anniversary gift to 40 million American set owners, many of whom depend almost entirely on the home screen for entertainment, was a sorry performance. Some blamed the critics and one industry brass hat drew guffaws from his yes men by saying "television critics were former obituary writers who happened to own television sets."

However, the laughter was hollow because network television appeared to be writing its own obituary in half-hour segments.

Some blamed governmental interference, claiming they spent so much time in Washington they could not attend to their jobs. Others blamed network policies which had let the advertising agencies assume programming control and a few advertising executives were forthright enough to admit that this was true. Edwin Cox, board chairman of Kenyon and Eckhardt, told an NBC management group: "We, as advertising men, have no more business in show business than we have in preparing articles for the *Saturday Evening Post*."

Madison Avenue generally appeared unmoved by these criticisms. The agency men went ahead with plans for more giveaways (about 30 at this writing and almost certain to get sponsors because they're cheap), more westerns and more situation comedies, despite one warning that this kind of programming "can invite brickbats from watchdogs bemoaning downgrading." In television nobody bucks a trend.

WHAT's the solution? Anyway you look at it commercial television is in trouble. The networks can regain control of programming and declare boundaries of taste and veracity in advertising and thus set themselves up to compete with tollvision, as they probably will have to do sooner or later, or they can continue the present downhill trend until the public is

driven back to the movie houses or until Hollywood takes over television programming with its syndicated films. There is already a definite trend in this direction as many independently-owned affiliate stations are fed up with such matters as option time, which gives the first crack at choice evening hours on short notice. There are many other complaints which are of no general interest and need not be mentioned here.

How the tollvision system will work can be found out only by trying it. Robert Sarnoff has said that if pay television is allowed it will mean the end of free television, and to many disgusted viewers this seems to be a great idea. Perhaps the two systems could successfully exist side by side, since the tollvision people have made it very plain they are not interested in run-of-the-mill programming. However, in Bartlesville, Oklahoma, where tollvision was tried, viewers made it plain they were just not interested.

If the public doesn't like toll-TV, as indicated by the Bartlesville experiment, a test will prove it soon enough. If the people don't choose to pay, the networks will lose no viewers. If the television chains offer no better fare than "free" television has at present, they will have no customers. One thing is certain: the free product on the channels today has no chance to improve until the dead hand of Madison Avenue is lifted.

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Who Gets Tax Exemption?

by Harold Lord Varney

IF tomorrow, the postman brings you an elaborately printed booklet or kit of booklets on some current subject which people are arguing about under the name of "foundation" for this or "National Council" for that, don't jump to the conclusion that you've gotten something free. Three times out of four, your tax money has paid for it. The sending organization, particularly if it has a liberal or internationalist tinge, enjoys tax exemption. Its contributors can charge up their donations against their income taxes.

Some time ago, the Fund for the

Republic mailed out 35,000 copies of a book called "The Fifth Amendment Today," written by Dean Erwin Griswold of Harvard Law School. The book was a one-sided, muddled defense of the right of persons accused of subversion to evade questioning by falling back on the Fifth Amendment. It was a piece of special pleading which outraged the sentiments of millions of patriotic citizens throughout America. Its effect would be to help fellow travelers of the Communist Party. And yet, the Ford family, which finances the Fund for the Republic, was able to charge

off the cost of this and other Fund activities against their income or inheritance taxes. You and I have to pay more taxes to compensate for the fact that the Fund for the Republic pays nothing.

One of the most active proselytizing organizations in the United States is the League for Industrial Democracy. When it was launched in 1905, it had another name, the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, and was an adjunct of the Socialist Party. Back in the twenties, finding that the Socialist label handicapped it, the Society changed its name to League for Industrial Democracy. But its purpose has remained unchanging: to make converts for Socialism.

For some incomprehensible reason, the League was able to obtain tax exemption. Although an effort was made by patriotic Americans to have this privilege taken away, the courts held that under our present tax laws, the League was entitled to tax exemption. The decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in 1931 confirmed its tax-exempt status. Its \$50,000 annual operating budget and the contributions of its donors are untaxable. Thus, the American tax-payer, who pays full tax rates, finds himself footing the cost of the propaganda of the most influential Socialist organization in the country.

It is a peculiar twist of our tax laws.

In New York is an organization known as the Robert Schalkenbach Foundation. Endowed by a rich enthusiast for the single tax cause, its purpose is to make converts to the doctrines of Henry George. Probably not one American in 10,000 is now interested in the Henry George theories, which have been preached with an evangelistic emotion since the eighteen eighties. And yet, under our tax exemption loophole, the American taxpaying public pays part of the Schalkenbach Foundation's cost by kicking back its proper taxes.

ONE of the most undisguised propaganda outfits in America, whose influence has befuddled American thinking on foreign affairs for over half a century, is the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The Carnegie Endowment recently built a costly palace across the plaza from the United Nations, in New York City, and its corridors hum daily with all kinds of crackpot one-world and internationalist ventures and projects. Among its more memorable exhibitions of political wisdom was the election by its Board of Trustees of Alger Hiss as its \$25,000 president in 1946. The Endowment unloaded Alger hastily when he flunked the Pumpkin Papers test but, characteristically, it selected in his place Joseph Johnson, former Hiss assistant in the State Department.

Of course, the Endowment enjoys tax exemption. In the eyes of our tax laws, it is an "educational" organization.

A long-time recipient of tax exemption was the Institute for Pacific Relations. Fund-raising was easy for the Institute during the lush Lattimore-Carter days of the thirties and forties when the organization virtually wrote State Department Far Eastern policy.

But this was one of the propagandizing outfits which stubbed its toe. When the McCarran Senate Committee, after one of the most searching investigations in American history, found that "the net effect of Institute for Pacific Relations activities on United States public opinion has been pro-Communist and pro-Soviet," the administration could no longer give it the benefit of the doubt. In 1955, the IPR tax-exempt privilege was revoked. It isn't often that this happens in the case of a Left-slanted organization. It is reassuring that it has been done.

How do these frankly propagandic establishments obtain tax exemption? They slip in under Section 101 of the Internal Revenue Code of the Federal Government which was last rewritten in 1934. This section lists 18 types of organizations which are eliminated from income tax obligations. Many of the organizations which have been most brazen in their attempts

to control the thinking of the American public qualify under Paragraph 6 of this Section, which reads:

"Corporations, and any community chest, fund or foundation, organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary or educational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual, and no substantial part of the activities of which is carrying in propaganda, or otherwise attempting to influence legislation."

It would seem, from a reading of this text, that undisguised propaganda bodies such as the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace or the Fund for the Republic would be excluded automatically by the ban on "propaganda." Unfortunately, the code, as interpreted by the courts, does not work in such a rational way. These and similar organizations which were expressly created for purposes of mind control fall back upon the argument that, so long as they do not "influence legislation," they are not evading the intent of the law.

To the lay mind, this seems like the most arrant quibble. When an organization, such as the Fund for the Republic, engages in a whole series of activities designed to bring contempt and discredit upon the nation's internal security laws, and the government agencies

—including Congressional investigating committees—which are trying to uphold them, the layman can see only hairsplitting in the defense that this is not “influencing legislation.” Or when the Fund takes a partisan side on such a controversial issue as “civil liberties” at the very time the Eisenhower Civil Rights Act of 1957 was being enacted, how could it possibly be pretended that its publications, its studies and its published reports did not importantly influence the action of Congress in framing this Act? If the administrators of the Fund did not believe that the studies which they were financing would lead to some form of public action, what conceivable excuse could they offer for their spendings?

However, the Federal courts, whenever the exemption of one of the propagandic organizations has been challenged, have held consistently that such organizations were not actually influencing legislation unless they specifically maintained a lobby in Washington for that purpose. Of course, such experts in propaganda as the Carnegie Endowment or the Fund for the Republic are too shrewd to expose themselves in this way. The purely legalistic view of tax exemption, which has hitherto been followed, completely excludes the all-important climate of public opinion which such organizations, with their vast resources, are able

to induce. Even the veriest political tyro knows that all legislation arises out of this preceding climate of popular thinking and popular emotions. But the administrative and judicial interpreters of the tax exemption code sternly overlook this overriding fact.

How much money Uncle Sam loses annually from this tax exemption leak is difficult to estimate. Commissioner T. Coleman Andrews offered the estimate in 1954 that approximately 120,000 organizations in the United States enjoy the tax exemption privilege. Total annual contributions to only 40,000 of this number, which are affected by the tax exemption provision, have been put—by the Association of Fund Raising Counsel, Inc.—at the huge figure of \$6,100,000,000. Endowments and properties of such organizations aggregate \$42,000,000,000. This is the size of the sterile wealth in the United States that is exempted from the tax producing function.

The greater part of this amount comprises the property and revenue of churches, schools and eleemosynary institutions which, since the beginning of our tax system, have been traditionally excluded from taxes. Few would dispute the justice of such a public policy.

But the tax exemption system becomes farcical when it is extended to the borderline organizations and foundations which exist for no

other purpose than to propagate a controversial point of view. When the arrogant Carnegie Endowment talks unqualifiedly about its "education of public opinion," it stigmatizes itself, to all fair-minded men and women, as a nonobjective public propagandist. The number of organizations which come under the provisions of Section 101, Paragraph 6, total approximately 14,000. No attempt has ever been made to estimate their total revenue. In some instances, it runs to several million dollars per year. One of the best financed propaganda outfits is the Urban League, which has a \$350,000 headquarters building in New York, and which taps the funds of several foundations and wealthy pro-integration sympathizers, all under tax exemption. Or the Fund for the Republic, which has expended on various projects since 1955 a total of \$2,514,738. These are the big-money leaders in the group. The 14,000 include many smaller organizations whose annual budgets hold within a modest five figure range. But all have in common the fact that they are trying to influence American public opinion on controversial questions, and that our tax laws are aiding them.

PERHAPS the most indefensible effect of our tax code is the tax exemption extended to the lush funds which trade unions expend on their public relations programs,

designed to create a favorable climate of public opinion for union political objectives. Walter Reuther, for instance, has proclaimed to his members, that his tasks—from this point on—are primarily political. His 1,500,000-member UAW, through its steady manna of dues, places in his hand a sizable political fund which he uses, in elections and between elections, to win political supporters for UAW purposes, or to mete out reprisals against UAW critics. His reported political expenditures in 1956 were \$245,137. This does not include "educational activities." David Dubinsky, in the International Ladies Garment Workers, finances a whole parade of causes, organizations, publications and conferences, many of which are directly political in their nature. The AFL-CIO itself, in Washington, through its subsidiary, COPE, supports a formidable program of public information and good will, including two regular network news broadcasters, Edward P. Morgan and John W. Vandercook, all of which have legislative repercussions. Spendings on its "educational program" from December 5, 1955, to June 30, 1957, totalled \$718,000. Political spendings of COPE (financed by contributions) are expected to be \$650,000 in 1958.

But under another clause of the code, labor organizations are exempt from taxes. They may indulge carte blanche in politicalized

activities, untaxed and unregulated. It would be political suicide for the average Congressman to propose that these organizations bear their share of the nation's tax burdens.

Few all-the-way anti-Communist organizations have the slightest chance to qualify under the tax-exempt setup. The liberal interpretation of "propaganda" when applied to such organizations as the Fund for the Republic becomes a strict and unbending veto when an anti-Communist body is the applicant. The experience of Facts Forum, which continuously was harassed by tax exemption removal threats, was illustrative. Tax exemption has been given to few or-

ganizations of the Right Wing, and when given, has been challenged by "Liberal" groups.

WHAT can be done about this tax-exemption scandal is a moot question. Two Congressional investigations of the foundations have succeeded each other without any effective follow-up action from their recommendations. The beneficiaries of tax exemption are too potent politically for the average legislator to risk offending them. The Federal government continues this indirect subsidization of the propagandist. The end result can be nothing else but the corruption of popular government.

How Foundations Mold our Thinking

What is most important for the trustees of most of the major foundations to understand is that they have lent themselves to the virtual suppression of freedom of inquiry and freedom of expression in the social-science areas. There is no blinking the facts. The "liberal" academician has a relatively easy time, and the conservative a very difficult one, getting a grant from one of these organizations. True, a conservative academician may still write as he pleases and speak as he pleases, but research costs money; the preparation and publication of written works costs money; and professors usually are poor men. If "liberals" are heavily subsidized, and subsidization is denied their opposite numbers, a form of suppression occurs which no one can justify in a public trust.

Were this situation reversed, were the foundations in question to favor conservatives and to exclude "liberals," the Americans for Democratic Action, the American Civil Liberties Union, the propaganda agencies of organized labor, the "liberal" press, the "liberal" publishing industry in general would speak up in no uncertain terms. These are silent now.—Rene A. Wormser, *Foundations: Their Power and Influence*

Books donated to libraries or church and public schools are tax deductible contributions. Will you help distribute this book where it will do the most good? For information, address the Publishers, The Devin-Adair Company, 23 East 26th Street, New York 10.

IT WAS 1905. An Allegheny farmer was busily hoeing a garden patch near the driveway of his farm. Hearing the sound of horses' hoofs and the rumble of wheels behind him, he turned to gaze upon a black, hearse-like wagon drawn by two large horses. It took the farmer a minute or two to recover from the sight. Then his expression changed from sheer surprise to annoyance.

"You needn't stop," he yelled to the driver. "We've no use for that dead wagon around here."

The driver, however, paid no heed but drove into the barnyard. After that day, the somber-looking wagon became a regular and welcome visitor to the farm. It was the first traveling library, making several trips a week to remote areas, delivering and picking up books at the various farms.

Credit for this first book-wagon goes to Miss Mary Titcomb, a career librarian, who had worked in the public libraries of Rutland, Vermont and Concord, Massachusetts. In 1901, she joined the staff of the new Washington County Free Library in Maryland. Miss Titcomb realized that people all over Washington County were in need of library service. She also realized that many farm people who lived in the sparsely settled rural parts of the county found it impossible to travel to the library for books. Yet, if the farmers and their families wanted to read books, she must see to it that they were able to do so. With

Miss Mary's

Book

Wagon

by Charles E. Booth

the aid of fellow workers and interested friends, Miss Titcomb set to work on a unique idea that was to become an important part of our modern library system.

Miss Titcomb and her helpers located several likely stations throughout Allegheny territory in Washington County where books could be distributed and picked up. By the latter part of 1904, they had established 66 of these library stations. Most of them were located in the most remote parts of the county. The response from farm families was remarkable. They drove their wagons to the stations, where they selected the books they wanted; then drove back later to exchange the books for new ones.

Although this new method of dis-

tributing books proved popular with the rural residents, it presented a problem for the library staff. The tedious job of moving the books to and from the main library had been given to the janitor of the library. He delivered the books to the many pickup points by means of a small horse-drawn wagon. Besides being a very slow method, this practice gradually became inefficient. Farm families who had become used to the idea of picking up new books at intervals, began to ask faster service, while the number of persons who wanted the books increased.

AFTER a year, Miss Titcomb conceived the idea of a specially built wagon which could handle a great many more books, while at the same time, could bring the books to the very doors of her customers. This idea met with the enthusiastic approval of the staff of the library, and especially of the janitor.

The book wagon that paid a surprise visit to the Allegheny farmer did not look much like a library on the outside; but inside, there were sufficient shelves for the display of hundreds of books. Storage spaces built into the body of the wagon held several cases of books, enabling the driver to keep the shelves filled and ready to serve the people. The wagon was a success from its first run in 1905 and became a common and much welcomed sight

along the country roads of Washington County.

The new book wagon enabled the driver to make fewer trips to and from the library and provided more people with books, while at the same time, offering a much wider selection of reading matter. For nearly six years, the book wagon faithfully served some 16 country routes, about 500 square miles of territory. In August, 1910, a freight train demolished the wagon while it was attempting to make a crossing.

In 1912, Miss Titcomb resumed rural library service with a motor truck. The truck, forerunner of the modern bookmobile, was fitted out with shelves similar to those of the book wagon. Its reliability and speedy service soon increased greatly the number of bookmobile customers.

When Miss Titcomb died in 1932, at the age of 83, there were five bookmobiles operating out of the Washington County Free Library. In March, 1956, the library proudly placed its seventh bookmobile on the road.

Today, about one in every seven of America's public libraries sends a traveling library or bookmobile around all the rural and isolated sections of the country.

About 1,000 up-to-date bookmobiles now operate throughout the remote areas of the United States. Each is a moving monument to Mary Titcomb, the librarian whose

dream it was that every person in the United States, no matter how far from the public library, should be able to read the books he desired.

More About Stanley Yankus

Federal Judge Raymond W. Starr at Grand Rapids ordered (June 10, 1958) the Dowagiac National bank to turn over \$1,701 to the federal government from the account of Stanley Yankus, Cass county farmer, as partial payment for fines imposed for exceeding his wheat acreage quotas. The government froze Yankus' \$3,403 checking account April 25. Total fines imposed on Yankus to date have amounted to \$3,848. The remainder of the Yankus bank account, however, will be freed, it was indicated in Judge Starr's opinion, which stressed that the account was held jointly by Yankus' wife, Mildred.

Mr. Yankus said he would continue to fight against the acreage allotments, "unless they take my farm tools and farm away from me." He has refused to abide by the wheat acreage allotment set by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee, contending he did not sign agreements to participate in the program and that the wheat is not sold but is fed to his chickens. He was under the impression that the amount of seized funds covered fines imposed for specific years, such as 1955-56, but additional penalties have been added as his fight against the controls extended in recent years.

Last week he received a notice that his 1959 wheat allotment will be 28 acres. He had been allotted ten acres in the past. "The power to allot the amount of wheat a farmer can raise is still wrong," he declared. In another chapter of his losing battle against wheat controls, Mr. Yankus received a notice from the government that he will be penalized again this year for raising more wheat than his allotment specified. Yankus has planted about 36 acres.

THE DOWAGIAC DAILY NEWS
Dowagiac, Michigan.

EDITORS NOTE: Readers who were indignant at the story of Yankus' treatment by the government—as it was told on the back cover of AMERICAN MERCURY, August issue—will be interested in this added information. We will continue to trace the trials of this courageous young farmer, as we receive news about him. The name Yankus reminds us of "Yankee"—and, if Yankus had been living at the time of the Boston Tea Party, he would have been right there with other patriots, tossing tea into the water.

THE INDIAN SHELL GAME

by EDWARD HUNTER



WE constantly are being warned that India's Five Year Plan is a test case of democracy *vs.* communism, and that unless the United States finances its survival, rescuing it from collapse, we will have let the Free World down. This is proclaimed in a taken-for-granted manner that brushes off any skeptic as a low-brow, a reactionary, and undoubtedly a Fascist. We should recognize this tactic, used a decade ago against anyone who said that Mao Tse-tung was a real communist, not an agrarian reformer.

This tactic is stretched to include anyone whose criticism of Nehru goes beyond a gentle remonstrance over some of his more virulent attacks on American policy, although he usually manages to come up with an excuse for the most patent Red excess. It's all part of the pattern.

So far as India is concerned, it serves a very practical purpose. So far as the Americans involved are concerned, the motivation is much more complicated, ranging from die hard sentimentalism to outright pro-Red sympathies. New Delhi is seeking to extract all the advantages it can out of the cold-hot war, mainly at the expense of America, as the naïve element in the contest. This requires a sort of pay-off to hard-boiled Moscow, to induce it to reduce its pressure on India, and even support it on such issues as Kashmir, which costs the

Mr. Hunter has spent many years in the Far East as a newspaper correspondent. He is the author of the widely-read "Brainwashing" and other authoritative books. He recently returned to America after a year spent in Afghanistan, India, and other countries in Southern Asia, where he collected facts on current political developments.

Kremlin nothing, and fits into its worldwide program of "double toil and trouble."

This was made plain to me on a visit to India. On one occasion, I was seated in the central of the three chambers that make up the houses of Parliament in New Delhi. This middle auditorium is an appendage from the pompous days of British viceroys and rajahs. With a bicameral Parliament now in existence, this chamber is now a lobby, where members sit and relax, have a snack, chat, and meet invited guests. The delegate whom I was interviewing beckoned colleagues—leaving from sessions at the two sides—so that a lively group was always gathered around us. Among the most prominent were specialists on Russian affairs, wellacquainted with Communism, who took a foremost role in debates on those matters. At least one spoke Russian fluently.

Their informality was matched by their frankness, a refreshing relief from the double-talk of Foreign Office and embassies. They analyzed Indian policy with clinical detachment. Independence, won only after World War II, was still shaky. They had a long boundary line with fiery Red China. They said they didn't want communism any more than I. "But we know you Americans are going to win out in the fight with the Reds," one remarked. "In the meantime, we can profit from the situation, help-

ing get ourselves firmly established in the world." The others nodded.

Although, I felt this game was too reckless for comfort, I had to admire their ruthless patriotism, and couldn't help feeling that more Americans could use that quality.

Not communism, but a lack of ethics characterized their approach. Instead of convictions, I came up against confusion. Issues were not thought through logically, but were determined emotionally, often as if by a child in a tantrum.

The same gamble was woven into the second Five Year Plan. Its actual objective is what Nehru vaguely refers to as "the road to socialism," reflecting an equal vagueness in his own mind over what socialism means. The usual assumption is that the objective of the plan is the improvement of Indian living standards. But that is only the publicized conception of it. Actually, emphasis is put on the requirements of socialism (giant industry for the government to operate) such as steel and transportation.

I WAS in India when the Plan was drafted. Gloatingly, Indian leaders and publicists—Nehru principally—made the socialist objective very plain. They did so in a framework of belligerence toward private enterprise and capitalism. The Plan was intended to show up the assumed fallacies in the American system. That was the test, so far as

the Indian people were informed. This line continued vocally until well after the scheme met inevitable obstacles and there was critical need of American help. The line, however, never has been dropped.

The Plan was created to demonstrate that state controls and a government-to-government approach were superior to private initiative and capitalism. While the efficacy of state controls was overestimated by Nehru, the danger in the government-to-government approach has been underestimated by the American people. Marxists always insisted that capitalism could be bribed to participate in its own destruction. When all else failed, that tactic could be depended on to win out. This has been part of the planning. It can save the Five Year Plan, which is intended to provide the definitive example showing that capitalism can be beaten in its own, economic realm. That is the essence of the test.

The Plan was conceived by Soviet Russian Communists. The composition of the planning committee was kept secret by Nehru from his own people as well as from the Free World, until it was discovered and disclosed by a political opponent, the saintly Jayaprakash Narayan, who fervently believes in freedom, yet regards himself as a socialist. (He has been struggling in the bonds of this contradiction for years.) Here is a partial list he disclosed of so-called ex-

perts, secretly hired by Nehru at the Indian taxpayers' expense, from behind the iron curtain: Dr. M. I. Rubinstein, Prof. I. Y. Pisaiev, D. D. Degtyar, academician, Filiminov, P. M. Moskvina and Timchevko all of the Soviet Union, and Prof. Oscar Lange, of satellite Poland.

THE list needs but to be read to show that the Plan could have been drafted only in accordance with the wishes of Soviet Russia. Assuredly then, the plan would be irreconcilably opposed to private initiative or any other aspect of Free World economics and culture.

Surely, nobody can believe, at this date, that a Communist who is allowed to go abroad on a mission, does not have to abide by Moscow policy.

He is liable to drastic punishment for himself and his family if he does otherwise. Even Moscow does not deny this, as revealed in the UN.

The theory that a Soviet citizen is freed from binding ties to his own country's policies when employed, for instance, by the UN Secretariat, has been bitterly ridiculed by the Russian delegates as a bourgeois piece of unrealistic sentimentality. The theory is only maintained by so-called liberals on the Free World side, who make believe once they are employed by the UN they no longer retain any responsibility or loyalty toward their own country.

The Soviet planners of the Indian Five Year Plan had to operate

inside the Communist ideological framework. Subtlety was obviously called for; the anti-free enterprise and primarily anti-American objective could not be spelled out abroad, although it was there to be seen by all who could read and who knew anything about India.

Thought, a bold, anti-communist weekly, published in Delhi, frankly said of the Plan as drafted: "The principles on which these recommendations are based are the same as those of communist or totalitarian plans—It should be obvious that if these recommendations get accepted, their cumulative effect would be to push India's economy increasingly into a mold indistinguishable from that of the communist country."

The program was primarily for the development of heavy industry. The production of consumer goods was virtually ignored. A sentimental sector was allotted—in passing, as it were—to cottage industry; what was called "the private sector" was allotted minor attention. The Indian Committee of Cultural Freedom in its official organ, *Freedom First*, pointed out that this emphasis on heavy industry "was the central feature of the first and subsequent Five Year Plans of Soviet Russia and it was this which led to the merciless exploitation of the people and the rise of the police state." The inevitable result in India, this genuinely liberal minded journal said, "will be the smother-

ing of free enterprise." This is what was presented to the American public as a test case between communism and democracy! If ever there was a game of "heads, the Reds win; tails, we lose," this was it!

I WAS discussing this one day on the outskirts of Madras with a member of the House of the People (the Indian equivalent of our House of Representatives). He was C. R. Narasimohan, son of the great elder statesman, C. Rajagopalachari, who in his dotage has made himself a mouthpiece of the left extremists by his lengthy and learned appeals to the United States to disarm unilaterally in the nuclear fission field. An appeal to the Soviet Russians to do so would be of no avail, he blandly admits; but he insists that if Washington would set the example, its moral effect would of course influence the Reds to do so! This is a reflection of the utter lack of logic in Hindu disputation.

His son was seeing me off, and we stood on the sidewalk for a few minutes continuing our conversation. He was enthusiastic over the blessings that he assumed the socialism of the future would bring. Yes, he said, the people would be called on to make further sacrifices to make the Plan work. At that moment, a typical representative of the Indian masses was approaching. He was a lean, tall man, wearing

only a G-string and his perspiration. He was pushing a two-wheeled cart loaded with timber. "Do you mean to say that that man will have to sacrifice even more?" I exclaimed. "What more can he give up, except his G-string?" The Parliamentarian shrugged his shoulders.

"Doesn't it seem logical that before anything else can have effect, people have to earn a little more and have a little more leisure time?" I asked.

"In India, what you say is communism," he replied.

In these surroundings, the Reds were presenting themselves as heralds of the good and free life, while promoting this Plan which required even more insufferable restraint on the people. The only outlet, in such a squeeze, would be desperate measures taken by the hapless population. This could be counted on to be in the Red favor. Evidence of slave labor in Soviet Russia had no shock effect on people living under those conditions; the information did not get to them, anyway.

THE TEXTILE industry was one of the few in India that had its roots in the natural economy. An increase in consumer goods through private enterprise would have been the obvious objective of any plan that was intended to raise living conditions and ward off the corrosive lure of communism. Yet

the textile industry was being penalized under the Plan, squeezed between an outdated and no longer feasible cottage industry and a program of nationalization, through concentration on heavy industry. The government depended on a vastly increased export trade in such products as textiles, while the overwhelming majority of its people wore rags that wouldn't be tolerated as dishcloths in Japan, much less America. India's textiles had to compete abroad with similarly increased exports by a number of other countries, all seeking to re-establish their economies.

A Five Year Plan that would put at least equal emphasis on consumer goods, accompanied by some of the modern characteristics of private enterprise in the Free World, for the benefit of worker and management alike, would automatically provide a tremendous market for textiles inside India. Self-help is always more satisfactory than aid. Yet this was excluded by the Plan which these communist specialists drafted.

I asked the Parliamentarian what he thought about this. "I don't understand economics," he answered blandly. He was voting on the Plan right down the line purely on an emotional basis, responding to Nehru's emotionalism.

"Won't the people, confronted with the demand for more and more sacrifice, turn to communism in their desperation?" I asked. He

didn't answer. He represented South India, a region not far from where, a little later, a communist regime was to be voted into office. No wonder! These people were trapped by the Five Year Plan. The Reds needed no coup, no putsch, to win in the state of Karala, only the squeeze play put on by the help of this Plan.

The entire Red network abroad with its quack liberals in harness, was called into action in support of the Plan. Even so, disclosure of its complexion forced it to be "toned down and rendered sober," said the *Economic Weekly*, published at Bombay, which put out a special issue on it.

Reds, such as Maurice Dobb of England, praised the Plan's "boldness of design."

Opposition was inevitable under the circumstances, and to make the Plan work, as in Soviet Russia, controls would have to be tightened, bringing about a police state. People, already utterly depressed, could not sacrifice any more. The Plan did not have to spell this out; it was implied in the text.

In desperation, Indian government authorities turned to the United States for tremendous financial aid, to save the Plan devised to discredit and help destroy the free way of life. The usual support was obtained from bleeding hearts among the egghead liberals and among big businessmen who

were blind to anything except the offer of a deal. A veritable campaigning for financial aid in a big way was built up in the columns of the *New York Times*. Such papers as the *Washington Post* joined the chorus, Senator Hubert H. Humphrey, as was to be expected, quickly got into line, calling for a \$900,000,000 "dynamic new Marshall Plan" just for India, saying \$1,400,000,000 was needed from foreign sources to make the Plan a success. Senator John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky, who had been rewarded for his financial aid to the Eisenhower campaign by being made Ambassador to India, did also. The glamor boy, millionaire Senator John F. Kennedy, got into line, too, with a Senate resolution for support of the Plan, which by now was known to be in a moribund condition.

NEHRU had been persuaded to soft-pedal his anti-American utterances long enough for the loan negotiations to be pushed through. \$225,000,000 was granted by Washington. Cooper thereupon came out asking \$500,000,000 more by 1961!

Nehru waited only a few days after the quarter-of-a-billion loan was announced before he resumed his attacks. In an angry speech, he slammed into those who hinted that India would now be a bit less

unfriendly to the United States. He said, "I want to tell the whole world that India will not change her policy under any threat or pressure or temptation of aid." The *New York Times*, referring—in hurt terms—to this outburst, in effect admitted the softening-up that had been put over on the American people, saying, "There has been an effort during the last few months by both India and the United States not to say anything ungracious that would hinder the work of Americans and Indians trying to arrange the loan." Letting the American people know about the communist composition of the planning board obviously was one of those "ungracious" matters to be kept secret from the American public and Congress.

IF the Reds and their dupes can make it seem that this is a test case between democracy and communism, they will have put us over a barrel. If the plan collapses, the Free World will appear to be to blame. If it succeeds, "the road to socialism" will have defeated the private enterprise system. The only way this Gordian knot can be cut is a new approach to world problems by the U.S. government and people. We will have to make known unmistakably that we are on the side of the free people, that we help those on our side, that we do not let our friends down even if they get into difficulty; then we can march forward with our allies, who will prove to be the peoples of the whole world, particularly our secret allies behind the iron curtain.

If we study the *CAUSE* of our troubles we will find that the *individuals* who grabbed the *MONEY MONOPOLY* and then became the "Invisible Government" in various countries, have organized and financed a conspiracy to make us economic slaves. They plan to destroy our way of life in these United States.

The anti-Christ forces have for some many years divided people in various countries. "They" poison the life stream of each nation, set up false values, miseducate the youth, and work for *DISINTEGRATION*. They have worked against the laws of God and nature. Their hot and cold wars, narcotics and crime, unpayable debts and other rackets will backfire. They will bring into play *the law of retribution*. A tornado of hate-fury will strike the guilty.

by Major General Charles A. Willoughby

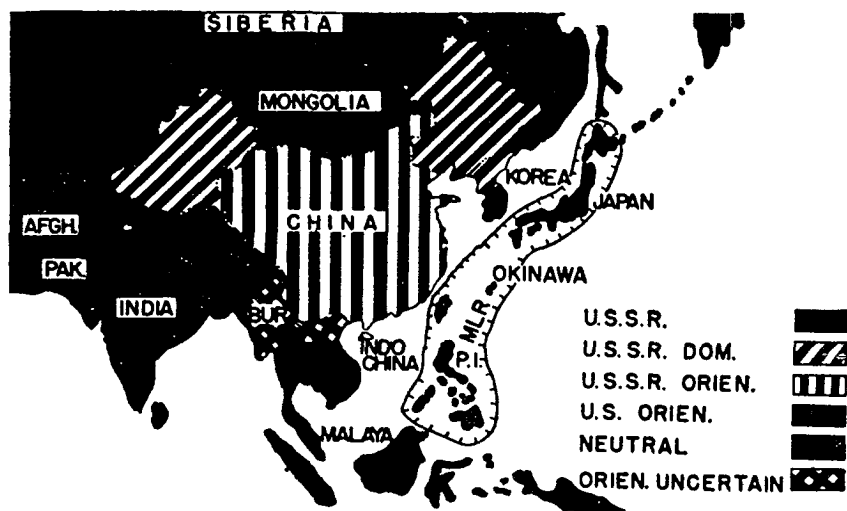
Indonesia, The U.S. and The UN

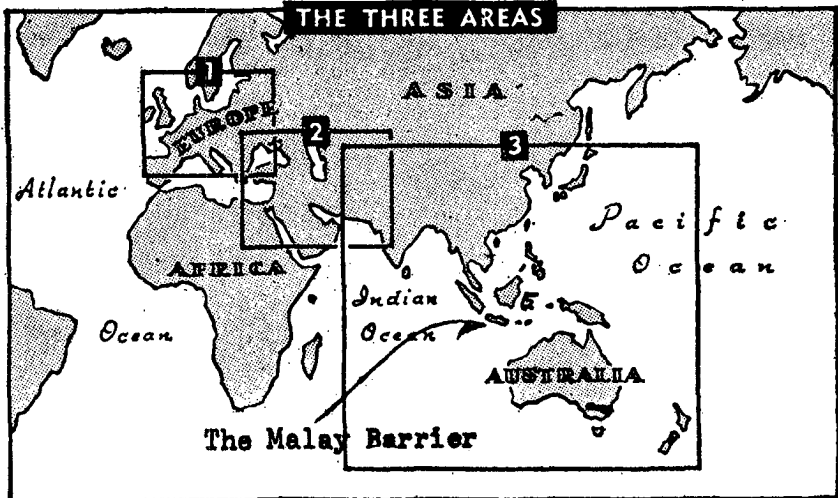
INDONESIA, a chain of 3,000 islands, is sometimes known as the *Malay Barrier*, as it separates the Indian Ocean from the Pacific Ocean and controls the historic sea lanes from India to the Orient. This area is as important as the Suez Canal. It is no accident that global Communism is active in this region. Soviet operations, from the Carribean to the Middle East and Indonesia have a common denominator—Oil!

As far as the United States is

concerned, the “sovietization” of Indonesia would challenge the ultimate purposes of the Pacific War: we would have fought it uselessly.

The United States has defined an ultimate defense line in the Pacific, an “American Main Line of Resistance,” from which it cannot retreat: the island chain running from Japan, via Okinawa, Formosa, the Philippines and Dutch New Guinea, toward Australia. Indeed, MacArthur’s wartime advance to





the Philippines was by way of Australia, Papua and the Mollucas.

The communization of Indonesia is a direct threat to the southern anchor of the American main line of resistance. The weakening of this line is a prime Sino-Soviet objective; it explains the war in Korea and the ceaseless pressures on Formosa.

The Russians follow the Japanese wartime invasion path in Southeast Asia, utilizing local Communist parties, puppet governments, fellow travellers and stooges.

The United States fought the Pacific War to stop Japanese imperialist expansion. Are we to capitulate now to indirect infiltration by World Communism, aiming at the same strategic targets, in terms of control of the sea lanes from the Indian Ocean to the China Sea, in

terms of control of the richest strategic prize in the Far East?

There are many factors contributing to this dangerous state of affairs. We identify at least two of them—the Soviet *appeasement* at Yalta and political *maneuvers* within the United Nations, in particular, the noisy, ideological sponsorship of *anti-colonialism*. The United States has long been a party to this glittering, political deception; we can be said to have been the originators and ardent promoters.

Major General Charles A. Willoughby was Chief of Intelligence on General MacArthur's staff in the Far East. He is the author of several widely quoted books on Far Eastern subjects. Part of the material in this article was presented to the House Un-American Activities Committee at its hearings on Indonesia.

It was Woodrow Wilson who coined the phrase, "self determination for all nationalities," only to usher in the Communist take over, from the Baltic to the Black Sea. It became an *idée fixe* with the State Department, heavily underscored by Sumner Welles "... the age of Imperialism is over. The right of people for freedom must be recognized. . . ." Nothing was said that *freedom* also entails moral responsibility. No time was allotted for a gradual evolution toward fiscal responsibility and law and order, which were Teddy Roosevelt's prerequisites in dealing with unstable, revolutionary governments in South America, a position of realistic common sense, differing widely from Wilson's or Welles' semantic idealism.

THE United States has made use of the United Nations—and vice versa—to force the British from their Suez Canal position, the Israeli from the fruit of victory, the French from the Levant (and now North Africa) and the Dutch from Indonesia. Nothing was done, however, about Russia's own "colonialism," ranging brutally from Riga to Budapest.

Anti-colonialism and *self determination* became a convenient cover for adventurers and wartime Quislings, while the American public was brainwashed to accept these people as modern replicas of George Washington.

The evolution of Nasser, the explosive situation in the Middle East, the civil war in Algiers, the Nixon incidents in the Caribbean are part of a common pattern of corrosive subversions, to uproot Western influence.

Current events in Indonesia, although years in the making, represent a characteristic example of how Wilson's "self determination" can boomerang to the ultimate ruin of Western interests.

It is a significant case history of how a fanatical Japanese collaborator, a clear-cut wartime Quisling, was eventually parleyed into control of 3,000 islands, with the idiotic connivance of the United Nations. It is also a case history of the cynical betrayal of a faithful, wartime ally, the Dutch Government, which could have struck a profitable bargain with the Japanese invaders and, like Siam, survived unscathed. Instead, it chose to fight, as did Chiang Kai-shek, only to be sold down the river by postwar Stalinist appeasers.

Here are the highlights of a sinister betrayal:

1923: The "Communist International," the Soviet staff for foreign subversion, fostered colonial unrest all over the world.

1927: Communist revolts broke out in Sumatra and Java though the Dutch stopped this movement. Sukarno and Hatta were implicated.

1940: On the eve of World War

II, Indonesia became important to the West because of vital raw materials, tin, oil, rubber, bauxite and other products. The Japanese army understood this and Indonesia became one of its chief targets for conquest. Conversely, the Allies decided to defend the area. If we substitute Russia, 1957, for Japan, as of 1941, Indonesia remains as important as ever and its control, in wrong hands, spells diplomatic problems and strategic danger for the West.

1942: The Japanese overran the Netherlands East Indies (Indonesia). The Dutch population was herded into concentration camps, to endure every privation and indignity. The chief instigator of that repressive policy was Sukarno. He had become the political advisor to the Japanese occupation forces. Sukarno's collaboration with the invader was complete and went much further than the Hitlerite "Quislings" of Western Europe. He arranged for the delivery of 2,000,000 Indonesians as a labor force, *Romusha*, for the Japanese Army, on military projects in Java, Papua, Sornco, Burma and Siam, where they were treated as coolie slaves. He formed a home-guard Army, similar to the "Hitler Jugend" to be trained and armed by the Japanese. In spite of this record, Sukarno was supported by the postwar UN, an early example of that "double standard of morality" for which the UN was to become notorious in

the wake of the Hungarian uprising: the Quislings and collaborators of Europe were tried as war criminals; in the Far East, they were parleyed into positions as chief magistrates.

1945: When defeat was imminent, Count Terauchi, the Japanese officer in Command, summoned Sukarno and Hatta to Saigon, August 9, and the "Indonesian Republic" was formed under Japanese instructions. Technically, it was the "Communist Students Committee" that proclaimed the "Republic" on August 17 from the house of Japanese Rear-Admiral Maeda. The Japanese troops then withdrew to comfortable camp sites and refused further responsibility for law and order. Contrary to the terms of surrender, they furnished arms and equipment to the Javanese "home guards." Weeks elapsed before a small British force appeared to take charge. In the interim, Sukarno was free to assume power, and a reign of terror was promptly instituted.

THE DELAY of entry into action by the British was due to a poorly disguised but suspicious international maneuver: MacArthur had just completed the easy conquest of Borneo and could have proceeded to Java next door without difficulty. He was suddenly deprived of authority and the area was turned over to Mountbatten, who was in Ceylon. The latter had no troops

available. The Dutch wanted to step in but had no ships, as they were all under the control of the British, who refused to release them. These measures were obviously designed to keep the Dutch from resuming authority and promote Sukarno's hold on Java. The plot must have been hatched in either London or Washington and represents the betrayal of a faithful wartime ally and the calculated promotion of a communist-tainted Japanese collaborator.

ADOPTING Wilson's and Sumner Welle's doctrine of self determination" (savagely abused by Russia), fellow-travelling Sukarno made clever use of this stereotyped American obsession in pronouncing his own slogan: *Mordeka* (i.e. "national unity"). This was sheer demagoguery. The Indonesian reality comprised 58 languages or dialects, varying customs, laws and stages of social development, with hostility toward each other the rule rather than the exception.

The calculated absence of authority spawned irresponsible and criminal elements. The ensuing months saw horrible scenes of cruelty and mass hysteria. All the successive phases of the French Revolution seemed to follow each other inexorably, in Soerabaya, with a gruesome "peoples' tribunal" in the principal club, where a number of defenseless Dutch and Eurasians were "tried" and delivered to a

criminal mob, to be clubbed and speared to death. The Governor of East Java, estimated that in the Republican disorders some 2,000,000 natives and other inhabitants lost their lives and properties.

1946: The Dutch sought a peaceful solution in recognizing Sukarno on Java. As early as 1942, the Queen had promised a "federation of autonomous colonies" after the war. Understanding the Indonesian reality, the Dutch recognized the so-called "outer islands," Celebes, Borneo and the Molluccas, which were never reconciled to a central government on Java. The Dutch plan was never given a chance for implementation. Today, the spontaneous rebellion of the "outer islands" against centralist Java affirms the soundness of Dutch initial planning.

1947: Sukarno pledged acceptance of the principle of federation and a "Dutch-Indonesian Union." The Dutch entered into formal agreements at Lingadjati and aboard the *USS Renville*. At this point, the Republic "Army" declared that they did not consider themselves "bound by these agreements." The Dutch retaliated at once in a brilliant parachute operation that captured Sukarno and his entire cabinet. This "police action" raised a world-wide furor. United Nations intervention was demanded by India (which was no surprise) and a strange bedfellow, Australia. The Security Council

had no prima-facie right to take action. The Dutch were still "sovereign." Belgium filed a resolution to test the competence of the Council with the International Court of Justice; it was brusquely denied. This is another instance of the "double standard," the moral cancer eating at the vitals of that body. The UN then appointed a "good offices committee" which eventually disposed of the Dutch. Competent American correspondents on the spot, of the caliber of H. R. Knickerbocker, summed it up: "We have forced out the Dutch so fast that the place of power they leave empty will be filled either by the Soviet Union or the United States. Considering the American record in China, the only people that can be happy about this are the Communists. . . ."

1949: The Dutch made a last attempt in a conference at the Hague. The "outer islands" looked to the Dutch when the Molluccas, a Christian enclave, flared into rebellion in 1950 and have been fighting Sukarno ever since. The pious phrases of the UN "charter" and Wilson-Welles "self-determination," of course, were not made applicable to this heroic minority. Wearied by pressure from London and Washington, the Dutch caved in and recognized the "Republic" of three thousand islands and the fiction of *Mordeka*.

1957: The "outer islands" successively developed separation based

on economic necessity and ethnographic differences. These include the Celebes, the lesser Sundas, the Molluccas and South Borneo. It is significant that the Dutch Government proposed this subdivision in 1942. The rebel leaders object to Sukarno's pro-Communist tendencies, though their real reasons were economic. Java contributes less than 20 percent toward exports that sustain Indonesia's foreign exchange. The other 80 percent come from outside Java. The "provincials" feel that Java absorbs the major share of income at the expense of badly needed local improvements. Dutch "colonialism" managed these problems efficiently while maintaining peace, order and prosperity.

SUKARNO's predilection toward Communism is subjective: a means for political power and personal aggrandizement. It is of long standing. He has neglected no opportunity to glorify the Soviet Union. Prewar Red leaders returned from exile, headed by Alimin. The record of communist connections by persons in the Sukarno entourage is voluminous. Sukarno's visit to Moscow impressed him deeply. He talked against "Western parliamentary systems" and proposed a "guided democracy" (i.e. Communism). In Jakarta, the Communists moved from fourth place, 96,000 to second place, 137,000. Nationwide, the commies won about 1,500,000 more votes than in 1955.

The so-called nationalist movements all over the world contain elements of communist agitation and guidance in every known instance; nationalist "leaders" are frequently communist stooges or socialists en route to communism. Fiscal responsibility and respect for private property used to be prime requisites for orderly government. Teddy Roosevelt used it as a criterion for political recognition. This sound principle went by the board. There is a growing tendency to repudiate financial and contractual obligations. Nationalism has become synonymous with confiscation of property. Nasser set the pace, recently; Mossadegh tried it in Iran. The UN is distinctly evasive on protection of property against confiscatory practices. Indonesia naturally repudiated her indebtedness to the Netherlands; then proceeded to expel Dutch citizens. Confiscation of properties was engineered by Sukarno as was the internment of the Dutch by the Japanese.

This latest outrage actually was in "retaliation" of the refusal of

the West to dislodge the Dutch from their last colonial area: West New Guinea. Sukarno called it "Irian," a phony appellation. There is not the slightest ethnic connection between Indonesia and New Guinea, occupied largely by savage, cannibalistic "stone age" tribes, Negritos, Papuans, and Melanesians. The New Guinea area is about 157,789 square miles and the natives are estimated at 194,460. "Colonialism"—the energy and skill of experienced administrators like the Dutch—may eventually develop this savage and raw land; Sukarno's Javanese are not likely to do it.

SUKARNO's aspirations must have shocked the Australians since there is no difference between Dutch and Australian New Guinea. The moral taint in these maneuvers is the fact that a war-time ally was betrayed. Yet, the Dutch are expected to stand with NATO, as if the "anti-Communist" front were exclusively limited to Europe—when we know that it is equally active in the Far East.

It Happened in September

- September 2: Treasury Department created by Act of Congress, 1789.
 6: Colonists began settlement of Massachusetts Bay Colony, 1628.
 8: Last spike of Northern Pacific Railroad driven, 1883.
 12: Orville Wright remained aloft one hour, 14 minutes, 1908.
 18: Cornerstone of Capitol laid by President Washington, 1793.
 30: Munich Pact signed by governments of England, France, Germany and Italy, 1938.

REPORT from SAIGON

—Where our money may already have installed Ho chi Minh at the airport.

by Hilaire du Berrier

PRESSURE is building up in Southeast Asia, towards an inevitable explosion. It may come tomorrow or next week or next year, and when it does the reverberation may well shake America. To put it simply, *the American taxpayer has been pouring around two million dollars a day into South Vietnam for the past three and a half years* under the artificially-maintained delusion that he is bolstering a nation, and in turn, the free world, against Communism. An admitted 64 per-

cent of this money has gone to pay a national army of 150,000 men, a civil guard of 45,000 men, and a police force of 15,000. How much more

has been diverted to pay the vast armies of informers attached to *the half dozen security organizations oppressing the country* we shall never know.

They are paid directly by the President, Ngo dinh Diem.

No honest, informed authority can say that this sprawling, police-state machine with its interlocking networks of soldiers, civil guards, police, and paid informers, has hindered the infiltration of communists at all. What it has done is permit an unwanted dic-

tator to remain in power. He was imposed on a people who never wanted him. Our money and arms and the advisers who have organ-

Mr. du Berrier is a former associate of Ngo dinh Diem. He accompanied the Diem mission to the Big Four conference in Geneva and has had wide-ranging experience in Indo-China politics. This article advances a point of view in regard to South Viet Nam which is strikingly different from that which has been advanced by other American commentators. In the interest of free public discussion, we believe that Mr. du Berrier's interpretation of the Saigon situation should be given serious consideration by the American people. His facts give a different picture of the Southeast Asia problem.

ized his police have prevented the people, who would have been our allies, from putting him out. The first casualty has been Free Asia's faith in America's judgment. The second has been the friends we have pushed into the camp of our enemy by leaving them no alternative.

The American public itself would have prevented this, *if the American public had been told the truth.* But government agencies, supporting a man against his people rather than a nation against Communism, ran a campaign to mislead the public. A paid propaganda agency, at the American public's expense, has operated behind organizations set up by themselves as "institutions to combat Communism," but which in reality were perverted to produce articles in magazines, books, meetings and lectures to perpetuate a false picture of Ngo dinh Diem and the situation in his country. Now, when disillusionment comes, it will be the more brutal.

The cast of characters includes strange names of men in roles to which their past records certainly do not entitle them.

Kieu cong Cung was Red leader Ho chi Minh's chief of staff until shortly before the country was divided. He now directs President Ngo dinh Diem's security organization, the *Cong Dan Vu.*

Nguyen van Thuan, who was Ho chi Minh's supply and economy chief in the Saigon area, is now

head of President Diem's Psychological Warfare Section, the *Dan Van.*

General Hinh was South Vietnam's army chief-of-staff in 1954 and, in September of that year, precipitated the new president's first crisis.

Bao Dai, the former Emperor, was then known as Chief-of-State.

Tran chanh Thanh, another former Communist leader, is now Diem's information chief.

GENERAL Le van Vien, colorful leader of a private army known as the Binh Xuyen, ran South Vietnam's police and controlled the gambling center of Cholon, just outside the capitol. Describing him as a brigand and a pirate, our press has devoted more attention to the moral aspect of Le van Vien's background than to the political past of Diem's henchmen. Ignored is the fact that Le van Vien was a potential pillar in the fight against the Reds. His army was anti-Communist, profoundly Nationalist.

Colonel Le Paul, the son of Le van Vien, was captured by Diem forces and assassinated at the age of 26.

Pope Pham cong Tac, spiritual leader of the Cao Dai sect, is now living in exile in Cambodia.

General Bacut, military commander of the Hoa Hao sect, was seized while under safe conduct pledge to discuss rallying to Diem's

government, hastily "tried" and guillotined.

THESE ARE the characters of our story, no part of which is encouraging. How long can the state of affairs it describes continue? As long as the Communists wish, and no longer. *The millions of dollars we have spent in arms and aid have only suppressed our friends.* They were the people to whom we promised liberty and the right to a government of their own choosing. *Our betrayal has alienated them from us.* Each day, the man we have imposed on them makes the Reds look better.

Such is the situation in South Vietnam. It will not change for better as long as American money and arms maintain "our man" and prevent the South Vietnamese anti-Communist Nationalists from installing someone South Vietnam wants.

How do South Vietnam's neighbors feel about President Ngo dinh Diem? To a man they see him as the cancer in Southeast Asia. They reproach us for his being there. When Diem barred the Chinese from commerce in South Vietnam and told them they could not take their currency from the country, an underground flight of capital to Cambodia and Hong Kong ensued. Still more brutal retaliatory measures against the Chinese followed. Formosa was helpless to aid her nationals. It was then that Peking

agents came into the picture. The same decrees that hit the Chinese and caused them to paralyze Diem's economy hit the nationals of Laos and Cambodia residing in the country. Red China took advantage of the favorable climate in Laos and Cambodia to pour enough arms into Vietnam to set up another Red underground division. Formosa, dependent on America for her own support and protection, was forced to sit by and see her nationals in South Vietnam go under.

Chinese comprise half the population of Thailand. They control the commerce of Hong Kong, Singapore, Laos, Cambodia, and much of the Philippines. A landslide to the left in one Chinese community sets forth a chain reaction in the others. That is the reality hovering over Southeast Asia while the American public is being told that all is well.

The stubborn Diem has never been known to backtrack. His alternative to restoring in some measure the Chinese distribution system, which he could not replace with any system of his own and so provide a stopgap to save his economy, was to start a campaign to lure American investments. A veritable campaign followed, telling the public, "It is the duty of every patriotic American to use his influence to see that aid to Vietnam is maintained at the highest possible level and American investments encouraged." The same decrees that

nationalized the Chinese, it might be observed, can despoil the American investor when the time is right, or if the president's brothers and in-laws decide on a last clean-up before their ship goes down.

As long as the powerful Chinese community of South Vietnam sees the fruits of its labor appropriated by the Diem regime, that ship can go down any day. A simultaneous tie-up of neighboring economies can force the West to write off Asia.

AN EXAMPLE of the success of the *Pro Diem* campaign can be seen in Congressman Judd's eulogizing of President Diem in a booklet published in September, 1956, by the American Friends of Vietnam. No more honest and sincere friend of Free Asia exists than Dr. Judd, yet in commenting on the despair of General Collins and the French General Ely over Diem's stubborn refusal to consider the consequences of driving the only certain anti-Red forces in the country into civil war against himself, Congressman Judd was persuaded to write:

"They (the two generals) came home, wrung their hands and thought matters were hopeless. While they were out of the country, fortunately, Diem went in and cleaned things up. Since they were gone they could not stop him. General O'Daniel egged Diem on, as I understand, all the way."

The inference is that since then all has been fine. How hopeless things were and how right General Collins was can be gathered from London *Economist's* "confidential" report of January 30, 1958. The whole western area, formerly controlled by Bacut, says *Economist*, is in revolt and terrorism is increasing. "The local press reports murders of officials and administrators, but these reports are delayed by censorship. Authorities faced by factual reports reply that reports from the provinces are not available, or that the situation is quiet. In private, however, some Sûreté officials say the situation is constantly deteriorating."

Either *Economist* or the congressman is being misled. The *Economist* states that more than a million Hoa Hao sect adherents in the Can Tho-Long Xuyen area believe Bacut was a martyr and that these enjoy the passive support of between 300,000 and 400,000 Cambodians. Was it then so fortunate that General O'Daniel "egged Diem on all the way, to go in and clean things up," while General Collins was out of the country and unable to stop him?

Red China is reported to be pulling out of North Korea. Some regard the withdrawal as a propaganda trick. Vietnamese nationalists fear that when the Red upsurge takes place in Southeast Asia, Chinese armies will be sitting, grim-faced, opposite Formosa and

on the door-steps of Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, and South Vietnam. The army we have armed and trained for President Diem has been diluted by both Communist and Nationalist infiltration. No American paper reported the armored car regiment's plot to move on Saigon in February, 1957, or the executions that followed. No news showing our South Vietnam investment as other than gilt-edged is permitted to reach the American public.

It is time our public is told to consider eventualities. The Red take-over will not be by armed invasion, as envisaged by our treaties with South Vietnam. When the Peking army on the border suggests, pointedly, that "we both stay out of this," it will be too late to backtrack. The only Resistance forces in the field, to oppose a Red triumphal entry, when that day comes, will be the Hoa Hao and Cao Dai sects and the much-reviled Binh Xuyen, whom we encouraged Diem to liquidate and for three years have ignored as inconsequential or abused as outlaws.

President Diem and his family and their friends, who form the South Vietnam government, may get away or may not get away. Only "sure" presidential guard battalions under picked officers, who receive orders directly from the president, have been kept in the capitol. The airport will be the last point to fall, or the first. It is not by

accident that the top security organization, the *Cong Dan Vu*, is located at the airport, from where any getaway would start. Special powers have been delegated to the *Cong Dan Vu*, which must answer only to the president, and has a budget that is not controlled by the Minister of Finance.

THIS sinister organization is headed by none other than Communist Ho chi Minh's former staff chief, Kieu cong Cung, who joined President Diem's brother, Ngo dinh Nhu, former labor leader, before the Geneva agreement of 1954. Most of the department heads Cung has drawn around him also are former Red comrades from Central Vietnam. One of these is Nguyen van Thuan, the former Communist Economy Chief who handled the illegal piastre traffic by which Ho chi Minh supplied his army when Ho controlled Saigon. Nguyen van Thuan now directs Diem's Psychological Warfare Section, known as the *Dan Van*. It is joined to Intelligence and has the right to make arrests without warrant.

Independent of both Cung and Thuan is the Information Section under Tran chanh Thanh, former top-level Red, who brought his staff and the worst features of Vietminh police state rule with him.

A police force of special troops and an ant-hill of informers maintain the grip of these men on na-

tional thought and action. They reach into every corner of South Vietnamese life, and there is probably not a man among them to whom the most anti-McCarthy American would have given a security clearance.

UNDER ANYONE but Ngo dinh Diem, no such government would have been tolerated by the American taxpayer, at whose expense the Diem government exists. And it is incredible that after three and a half years of propaganda, very little of which bears analyzing, the sacred cow aspect of the Diem myth persists. Take the *Time* Magazine biography of President Diem published April 4, 1955. It was intended to be favorable. Describing the home-training methods of the president's father, Ngo dinh Kai, *Time* writes, "Diem took to this austerity, prayed a couple of hours every day, got up at 5 AM to study, exploding into tantrums if interrupted by his brothers or sisters." And in the same article, "He (Diem) may erupt into sudden violence. Considering someone he dislikes, he will sometimes spit across the room and snarl, 'Dirty type!'"

This is the man into whose hands we have delivered some 11 or 12 million people. When interrupted or crossed, Diem still has tantrums, and any person he dislikes is still a "dirty type." The spitter-across-the-room holds the life and death pow-

er of a dictator. To his people these tantrums have proved unbearable; to us they have proved expensive. No give and take has been possible. No compromise. The snarl has become a death sentence.

This sort of thing has not increased local enthusiasm for Diem or us. It is what our enemies exploit as "American colonialism" and to which the sincerest of our friends is hard put for an answer. Diem never had popular support in the country over which we placed him, though after the showdown with the Binh Xuyen, the private army of General Le van Vien, he did enjoy the prestige of a victor. Le van Vien controlled the gambling area of Cholon and the police. Diem drove him into exile. His 26-year-old son, Colonel Le Paul, was captured. The crisis could and should have been avoided. The Binh Xuyen army was anti-Communist. Diem hacked them to pieces for the Reds.

Diem was secure against any threat from within. The Cao Dai and the Hoa Hao were not letting him collect taxes in their areas, but the anti-Communist insurance they were providing was worth more than any loss in revenue to Diem. That was the time to broaden his government, to give the southern leaders a voice and let his people breathe. Instead, he decided to break the power of the sects, destroy every vestige of what here would be called states' rights. It was

the greatest of all the favors he did the Reds.

On the morning of April 14, 1956, Colonel Le Paul was taken from his cell in Phu-Lam prison, loaded onto a truck and driven in the direction of Rach-Cat. His body was found four miles down the road with hands still bound behind his back. Police said he had tried to escape. The truth was, the Vietnamese whispered, he was killed because Diem's hate could not touch his father. News of Le Paul's assassination reached Le van Vien in Paris and the Cao Dai Pope, Pham cong Tac, in his place of exile in Pnom Penh. It never did reach America.

A few days later the Hoa Hao sect's commander, Bacut, who had sworn not to cut his hair until his country was reunited, walked into a trap. Diem invited him to come in under truce to discuss rallying to the government, then told him, when taken, that the truce had expired. A trial was set up at which the uncle of Diem's sister-in-law presided as judge. Only one witness, Bacut's uncle, who acted as intermediary in arranging the truce, dared appear for the defense. He disappeared after testifying. Bacut was whisked to a guillotine and summarily executed. The American press, having failed to print these aspects of the Bacut case, is now at a loss to explain why the million Hoa Hao followers are in revolt to revenge Bacut's death to-

day, if there is any inclination to report the Hoa Hao action.

CERTAINLY, by the expedient of suppressing reports from Southeast Asia, it has been made to appear that our cause is gaining. But such a policy is sabotage when months and areas vital to our cause are being lost. Senator Mansfield, who has been referred to as "Diem's godfather," wrote with satisfied certainty in *Harper's Magazine*, January, 1956, "The power of both these dissident groups (the Hoa Hao and the Cao Dai) has been broken." This, repeated with the monotonous regularity of a radio commercial, has been the theme of Diem's supporters ever since.

The exact contrary is the truth. The sects and the private armies have lost their leaders, and without their leaders they have lost their feudal aspect. Now they are banded together. The Hoa Hao are still inspired by Bacut's martyrdom and the Cao Dai followers by Diem's treatment of their Pope, but the popular desire of the country to rid itself of President Ngo dinh Diem has drawn the disparate bands together and given them a united, nationalist standing.

Surrounding South Vietnam like spectators around an arena, the neighboring nations of Southeast Asia watch the struggle between the outside-imposed dictator and his people. They have no illusions about the whys or the wherefores

of the fight. Uppermost in their minds is the thought that someday this may happen to them. The graft, the communist infiltration and the merciless angers of the dictator are no secret to them, for this show is being enacted before their eyes. Yet, as they watch it, they are being subjected to the same United States Information Agency campaign for the glorification of President Diem that the American and Vietnamese publics are getting.

Granted, this senseless waste of the taxpayers' money took place under the Arthur Larson direction of USIA. Mr. George Allen has stated, since taking over the Information Agency, "My own view is that the government of Vietnam is a matter entirely for the people of Vietnam to decide without interference from any source, whether American or foreign and whether official or private." Only by dismissing every USIA employee in Southeast Asia can Mr. Allen put such a policy into practice or convince Asiatics that he means it.

That is why Asia believes Russian propaganda and not ours today. The 90 percent of ours that they have heard has been directed to selling them a tyrannous puppet whom they know only too well for what he is worth.

Also, Asia is convinced that neither Moscow nor Washington really wishes a change in Saigon. Saigon is the showwindow for American democracy in that part of the world,

but South Vietnam is the interior of the store. Ho chi Minh is satisfied with the *status quo*, because time is working for him. All he has to do is wait. The corruption and despotism of the Diem government is daily pushing the people towards him.

MEANWHILE, opposition armies under Bay Mon, General Le van Vien's former chief of staff, roam the country at will. Diem only controls the press. The people have forgotten their past grievances against the Binh Xuyen and the Hoa Hao and now love both for having fought against Ngo dinh Diem. Bacut's brother is with the Binh Xuyen, bearing a pledge of support from the million Hoa Hao worshippers of Long Xuyen. The Cao Dai Pope used to present a solid front against Ho chi Minh in the region of Tay Ninh. Now the 3,000-man force he left behind him has become a rallying point for the new *Cao Tien Hoa Binh* army against Diem. Each unit carries its own flag, whether it belongs to the sects or the Binh Xuyen or the underground opposition, and, beside it, is carried the new flag of the united army.

Each day that army is denied the right of self-determination on grounds that by opposing our man they are working against America, helps the Reds throughout South-East Asia. By now the obstacles to granting the right of self-determi-

nation have become almost unsurmountable. The government in power has driven all anti-communist leadership into exile or the underground war that has equally embittered them towards the West.

UNLESS those anti-communist Nationalist leaders are permitted to come out of prisons and back from exile, many more millions of Asiatics are going to atone in chains for our misguided meddling.

To Vietnamese, who have watched Diem's ex-Red security

chiefs arrest their own former followers for acts committed five years ago under them,—whenever one of these boys has tried to leave the Red camp and come back to his family—a strong suspicion exists. If, as they believe, under Diem's oppressive police-state system (which we are supporting) no true rallying—but only communist infiltration in the South—is possible, President Diem and his family will never have time to warm-up the plane for that last, one-way flight. Their “security chiefs” will become their jailors and stay right on in business.

Three men in New York control 80 percent of everything which appears on the TV screens, declares Miss Frieda Hennock, who for seven years was a member of the Federal Communications Commission. She told the House Committee investigating the FCC that the networks hold “life and death control over television.” Such a condition of three-man control certainly strikes at the foundation of American freedom of speech. Miss Hennock should know. She saw the monopoly growing up. How many American-minded speeches and programs have been barred from the air as a result of this unwholesome condition is a subject which Congressional investigators should review.

Recently Mayor Wagner appointed the *Rev. Dr. Gardner C. Taylor* to the N. Y. City Board of Education. . . . In *April, 1957*, *Dr. Taylor* conducted the *funeral service of a member of the national committee of the Communist Party* in his church. (The *Concord Baptist Church of Brooklyn*) . . . In the course of the sermon, this same *Dr. Taylor* described the deceased (*Edward E. Strong*) as “*one who dreamed and worked for the new world every good person desires.*” . . . *Paul Robeson*, whose record is well known, sang at the service. Five members of the Communist Party were among the pallbearers. . . . This use of the *Christian Church for the burial of one of its leading members* reflects the *new line of the Communist Party*.

A TV INTERVIEW

With Chiang Kai-shek

Excerpts from an Interview With President Chiang Kai-shek by James Robinson of NBC

Q. President Chiang, is a military takeover of Communist China possible without a world war—or without direct United States support?

A. To answer your question, I must first point out the nature of the military takeover. We have never conceived the struggle with the Communists in the form of a war whereby the armed forces of one country are pitted against the armed forces of another country each backed by its own people. The people on the China mainland are no enemy. They are our own people, and we know definitely that they are opposed to the Communists.

It is our aim to overthrow the Communist regime because they oppress the people, and it is our aim to liberate our people from slavery. Therefore, this is a revolutionary struggle, and we shall use 30 percent military strength and 70 per-

cent political strength to attain our objective. In other words, the strength of our struggle will lie in the strength and desire of the people to be free from Communist persecution. We shall utilize our all to help them to attain their aim, and there is no need for a world war or for America to directly participate. All we hope for is moral encouragement from the free world.

I may add that I have never even thought of America's direct participation in our recovery of the mainland. I hope that our American friends will realize that.

Q. Mr. President, your government has been on this island for nine long years. Doesn't this isolation give the Communist Chinese the essential advantage of time—time to impose controls—time to sway people's minds—time to achieve international approval?

A. Time in this respect is a two-edged sword. It is true that the longer the Communists are in control on the mainland the more they are able to brainwash the people and to put every sort of restriction on their freedom of thought and action. At the same time, we must realize that the longer the Communists are on the mainland the more our people hate them because they are so persecuted and oppressed. The contrast between the progress we have made in Taiwan on the one hand and the sufferings of the workers, farmers and intellectuals on the mainland on the other, will become all the more glaring. It is precisely for this reason that the Chinese Communists are bent upon an early invasion of Taiwan in order to complete their conquest of China. However, so long as this government continues to exist in Taiwan and to make progress in freedom, the people on the mainland will oppose the Communist regime and cherish the hope of liberation.

On the other hand, to the free world as a whole, time is working against it. For this reason Soviet Russia will use all sorts of stratagems to prolong the cold war. We know that the Communist policy of world conquest will always remain unchanged. The Communists envisage a world where peace is a continuation of war, where peace offensives and infiltration are employed to achieve their ultimate ob-

jective of conquest without bloodshed. Lenin used to say that war should not be Russia's strategic weapon and that the chief method of conquest should be to force the enemy to surrender by peaceful means and without involving Russia in direct warfare. Today Soviet Russia holds the initiative by her effective use of various forms of peaceful offensives. I feel that we must begin to wrest the initiative from Soviet Russia. We cannot afford to lose more time.

Q. Again I'd like to get back to conditions on the mainland, Mr. President. What do your intelligence reports tell you?

A. There is no question that the Communists are stepping up their military capabilities and strengthening their military installations in anticipation of attacking Taiwan.

In 1956, I had, in fact, in several of my public statements, said that the intellectuals on the mainland were disillusioned and ready for a change. But the world did not believe me. Then in May of last year, if you remember, the Communist regime told the intellectuals and the people that they were free to criticize the regime. The results were so alarming that the Communists had to call off their promise of allowing freedom of speech, and we have what is called the "rectification movement" and all the persecutions and oppression that follow thereafter.

Q. Is it possible for a Hungarian type revolt today?

A. The Hungarian type of revolt is not only possible in the future. That type of revolt has been happening unceasingly for the past two years in Sinkiang, Tibet, Chinghai and on the borders of Yunnan and Szechuan. In scope, some of them have been even larger and more comprehensive than the Hungarian revolt, the reason being that not only are the intellectuals dissatisfied within the Communist regime, but also the farmers and the industrial workers.

Q. Mr. President, do you have a message for the American people?

A. Yes, I would like to give a message. First of all I would like to thank the American people and the American government for the help they have given us both in military aid and in our economic reconstruction. I would also like to express our appreciation to our many overseas compatriots who have given so freely of their substance and their hearts to our people here.

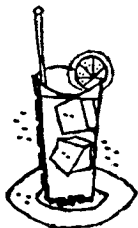
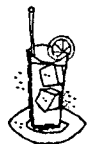
But I would also like to tell the American people about the danger of the nuclear war. Most people in the United States seem to expect the approach of a nuclear stalemate. Their belief is predicated on the

premise that both the United States and Soviet Russia, being fearful of the annihilating power of the nuclear weapon, would not dare or want to initiate an all-out war so costly to humanity. It follows, therefore, that there is no likelihood of an all-out war. Local wars, they think, may occur. This way of thinking is fraught with danger because Communism emphasizes the material rather than the moral.

We know for a fact that present-day Russia continues to cherish ideas of Communism particularly the teachings of Lenin. In short, it believes that Communism cannot coexist with free enterprise, and that world war is unavoidable unless the world is controlled by the Communists. As Lenin put it: so long as the Communists can control the world, it does not matter if it should involve the extermination of one-half of the human race to achieve it. We must all realize that the Americans and the Chinese people hold most dear their scale of human values. Such is not the attitude of the Russians.

The United States does not want war. But it would be a miscalculation on the part of the American or Chinese people to assume that for the same reason Soviet Russia would have scruples in starting an all-out war. We must recognize this, or we will be tragically deceived.

THE DOCTOR WITH



THE COOL IDEA

by Margaret Flynn

IN THE PARLOR of the pillared white mansion set far back among the sycamores and magnolias, two women sat fanning themselves.

"Every time I think of postponing the ice cream social tomorrow, Emily, I feel hotter," murmured Mrs. Blake to her friend.

Emily nodded over her glass of lemonade. Their church circle, deep in fund-raising plans, faced an emergency. For like all Southern communities before the Civil War, the cotton boom town of Apalachicola, Florida, depended for refrigeration on natural ice imported from New England.

Emily looked out the long window toward the bay. "Maybe the ice boat will come in during the night."

Her hostess shook her head. "The Harbor Master said 'No boat for a week'."

A handsome, slender man in his late forties entered carrying a physician's bag.

"Oh, Dr. Gorrie, we didn't hear you come in." Mrs. Blake put out her hand. "Come, have a cool drink before you see Grandmother."

Dr. Gorrie sat down. "I couldn't help overhearing you—so you're going to postpone the social?"

"Heavens, how can you make ice cream without ice?"

Dr. Gorrie took a long sip before answering. "Why don't you let me take care of it? Go right ahead with your plans."

"But everybody knows there's not a pound of ice in the whole county. The boat's never been so late."

He set down his glass and stood up. "Now don't you worry your pretty heads about it. I'll see that you have all the ice you need in the morning." Wide-eyed, the women watched him leave.

Mrs. Blake's clear voice rose above the chatter as the circle counted china and silver the next day.

"Certainly, we'll go ahead with our preparations. After all, he said he'd bring the ice, didn't he, Emily?" She whisked a tea towel over a stack of plates. "What's more, I've never known him to break his word."

"You know," another woman spoke up, "there's something mighty queer going on over at his house. I hear he works all hours into the night in that little shed in his back yard. Whatever do you suppose he's doing in there?"

The door opened and in strode Dr. Gorrie followed by two manservants carrying heavy baskets which they dumped out on the table without a word.

The women stared. "Sardine cans!"

Dr. Gorrie bowed low, waving his hand like a magician's wand. "The ice, ladies."

Amid their cries of delight he slipped out, a smile on his face, to continue his round of professional calls. This was a big day for him. He also had promised to publicly demonstrate his ice-making machine before the consul's dinner guests at Mansion House.

ALMOST unknown except to students of refrigeration and air-cooling, John Gorrie is regarded today as the "Father of Air Conditioning". Out of his humanitarian plan artificially to cool hospital rooms for patients' comfort, came another invention: his ice-making machine patented in England in 1850, in the United States in 1851. The U.S. Patent, 8080, is considered the first U.S. patent on an apparatus for mechanical production of ice. Gorrie is known also as the first true sanitation expert in the South and a pioneer in malarial control.

Today his statue stands in Florida's niche in Statuary Hall in the Capitol in Washington, D. C., beside other great and famous persons chosen to represent each state. The original model of his ice-making machine may be seen at the Smithsonian Institute. His hometown, Apalachicola, too, has honored him with a monument to his memory and by naming a local engineering triumph after him, Gorrie Bridge, which spans six miles of Apalachicola Bay.

John Gorrie lived in Charleston, South Carolina, until he entered medical school in New York, graduating with honors in 1827. Six years later he was in Florida to seek his fortune in the bustling frontier town of Apalachicola.

Civic minded, he was soon drawn into public duties, accepting a succession of offices, including

that of mayor. Under his guidance the town prospered, retaining against terrific competition its title of leading gulf port. In a single year 40 brick buildings were erected, the materials brought from New England in exchange for cotton, rice, tobacco and sugar.

Interesting, too, is the fact that Trinity Episcopal Church, for whose ladies he had manufactured ice, was one of the first pre-fabricated structures erected in the South. Ordered in 1837, cut to measure in New York, it was brought back by schooner and set up where it stands today.

DESPITE his interest in town affairs, his thoughts were never far from his patients, many of whom were sick and dying of malaria and fevers. It is not hard to imagine him, his Spanish heritage showing in brown eyes and dark hair, his head bowed in thought, his face lined with worry as he walked from Mansion House, where his wealthy patients lived, down to Marine Hospital that housed the "indigent poor," as he called them, the luckless wayfarer and sailor far from home.

"How can I help them?" he must have asked himself time and again, knowing so well the limitations of the few remedies available. A brilliant student, he turned to every related field of science for a hint which he could use to advantage.

Although he never actually con-

nected the mosquito with malaria, as mayor he did order drainage of swamps, fill-in of low areas, and the use of gauze curtains to screen out insects. He came to the conclusion, after noting the rise of malaria during hot, humid weather and its decline with cool weather, that cold air must have something to do with it. Thereupon, he designed a device for air-cooling which actually lowered the temperature of the air by several degrees in the rooms reserved for private patients in his own home.

The device consisted of showering fresh air, drawn by pipe from the chimney, over an ice-filled basin hung from the ceiling above the bed. The air was drawn out of the air-tight room by another pipe at ground level.

His success in air-cooling, however, posed a new problem. Ice, now necessary in great quantity, was often prohibitively expensive and only people of wealth could afford to pay 75 cents to \$1.25 a pound for it during periods of scarcity, when schooners were late or came not at all.

So Dr. Gorrie next turned his mind to ice manufacture. Being an excellent physicist, he planned and built a machine which, by using air as his gas, through processes of compression and expansion, eventually produced ice. But not the first time the machine was put in operation. Nor the second nor third. Puzzled, he asked

himself, "Why doesn't it work?" He wearily set to checking each detail again. It was well past midnight when he decided to put off the next trial until morning.

After breakfast he went back to his little laboratory and had no sooner started the machine when there was a sharp rap on the door and a servant called out, "Doctor, come quick. A sailor, he's bleeding real bad."

Dr. Gorrie sped down to the dock. Home an hour later he remembered having left the machine going and rushed back to it. Heart-sick at the damage he feared he would find, he saw instead that success awaited him. The machine, having operated much longer than usual, was now full of ice.

Dr. Gorrie whirled around. Yes, the door was closed. Good. For a while yet he wanted to keep his invention a secret.

Now, as he finished his round of calls, he smiled again, recalling the great amazement on the women's faces when he gave them the ice for their ice cream. It had been fun, and good business, too, to keep the experiment secret. He had no intention of permitting the public to regard it casually, with amusement or as a feat of magic. He was convinced inexpensive ice which everyone could afford would open a new world to all, one of good health and good living.

As he neared home he made careful plans for the evening's demon-

stration. Nothing must go wrong. His friend and confidante, Monsieur Rosan, the French consul and cotton broker (who later, the story is told, betrayed Gorrie by giving the knowledge he had learned from him to a friend and fellow-countryman, M. Carré, who promptly patented a machine of his own) had invited people of importance and wealth to celebrate Bastille Day with him at the most elegant hotel in all the South, Apalachicola's Mansion House.

To top off festivities he had wagered his guests—some of whom considered Dr. Gorrie an impractical dreamer and his invention ludicrous—not only a basket of iced champagne (when all knew ice was unavailable) but also that ice would be manufactured right before their eyes. It was Dr. Gorrie's hope that a guest or two, if properly convinced, might be persuaded to help finance ice production on a commercial scale.

DINNER OVER, the large dining room quieted as M. Rosan stood up, all eyes upon him. Dramatically, he clapped his hands and a servant entered, bearing high over his head a silver salver on which rested a cake of ice as large as a building block. Then Dr. Gorrie stepped forward and with a flourish unveiled his machine. As ice began to form, applause filled his ears. Success was sweet indeed.

A dedicated man with a mis-

sion, he sought capital to supplement his own and that of his friends; but, in this, he failed. Northern newspapers, resenting progress which would halt New England's profitable trade in natural ice, heaped scorn upon him. One editor wrote, "A crank . . . in Apalachicola, claims he can make ice good as Almighty God."

Ridiculed by strangers, deserted by some friends, his wealth gone,

Dr. Gorrie retreated from the busy life he had always known.

He died at the age of 51, convinced that his efforts had come to little, and that he was a failure. He never had the opportunity to know that humanity used his ice-manufacturing process for health and pleasure, but all our lives are better and more comfortable because of his efforts.

Show Business

In the early days, when actors toured the country with road shows, various methods were devised for finding suitable lodgings in some of the smaller towns. One clever scheme consisted of ringing the bell of a rooming house. When the landlady answered the door she was asked if she would like to take advantage of a good buy in insect powder. If she became indignant and proclaimed, "I should say not, I have no use for it", the actor would then announce, "Good, then I'd like to take the room you advertised as vacant."

One thing you learn about a circus is that no matter how bad business may be, the owner always has enough money to pay the strong man.

The manager of a theater received a note asking if it were true that he had the tallest stage hands in the world? He wrote back, "I don't know, I have never seen them standing up."

The curtain had just descended on the last act of a new play and there were loud cries in the audience of, "Author, Author!" The theater manager walked over to the playwright, who was hovering in the wings and said: "They're calling for you, step out on the stage." "Oh, no," he stammered. "I can't make a speech." "Nonsense," said the manager, "just tell them you're sorry."

—JACK HERBERT

AMERICAN MERCURY READERS

Please help us secure a million subscribers to THE AMERICAN MERCURY Magazine. Give Mercury subscriptions instead of ordinary presents to your friends. Only \$4.00 per year.

Do You Know?

- It may be because Fort Knox is within its boundaries, but Kentucky is the best mapped state of the 48. By the latest method, it has been completely mapped to a scale of 2,000 feet to one inch, at a cost of \$6,360,000.
- The blind eyes of Victor Riesel are the result of his courageous fight for decency.
- The gods men worship have written their names upon their faces.
- The government now owns over 25 percent of all the lands. Through Public Housing and Soil Bank schemes it is rapidly acquiring more.
- The "debt-money" system of tyranny is intended to discourage freemen and businessmen so that *distintegration* will result.
- A patriotic housewife in Larkspur, California, uncovered in some public school libraries books which are so filthy that she was cautioned by an Acting Postmaster in California against depositing excerpts in the mails because the material was non-mailable under U.S. laws. Yet these obscene, filthy books, as well as strongly pro-communist books, are in school libraries around the nation for the use of American school children. Last news we have heard from the California battleground indicates that these books still remain in the school libraries to poison innocent children. It would be well for Christian parents to check thoroughly the books placed in school libraries for their children to read.
- Here's one result from the poisons in TV programs. A young boy, age six, was told that his grandfather had died. His question: "Who shot him?"
- The United States must become the home of the "free" before we become the land of the "brave."

• No community can now run its own schools, witness Little Rock.

• In our foreign policy we are using the “ship wreckers” to carry on “salvage operations.”

• Genuine anti-commUNists in the west, who know something about Moslems, have known all along that if the American government had stayed out of the political intrigues of the Middle East—had not inflamed the hatred of all Arabs and driven them into the arms of the Soviets by helping to set up the nation of Israeli in the heart of the Arab world—the Moslem countries of the Middle East would have been forever secure against successful commUNist infiltration, because the religious faith of Moslems would keep them from fraternizing with atheists.

• People need to be shown the road to travel today and tomorrow.

• Humility is the sure cure for many needless heartaches.

• God will use the flesh but He will not glorify it.

• Politicians and “advisors” should follow the Salvation Army rule regarding new converts. “Only talk three minutes, then beat the drum.”

• The Secretary of the Treasury would be authorized to purchase State of Israel bonds having a total redemption value of \$60,000,000 under a joint resolution introduced by Representative James Roosevelt, Democrat of California.

• Brain play is not for big domes only. Any size dome, so long as it is inhabited, can take part.

• Those Frenchmen who have courageously undertaken the custodianship of the soul of France may rest assured that all informed patriotic citizens of these United States salute them and wish them well in their hour of trial.

• Moral degeneracy alone destroys civilizations.

• The only farm plan that will work—that ever has worked fairly and satisfactorily—is a free market.

Do the changes that are made in the Bible correct mistakes or are they mistakes?

Revised Standard Version

of the Bible

by L. E. Whitney

IN the preface of the *Revised Standard Version* of the Bible, it is stated that "The King James Version of the New Testament was based upon a Greek text that was marred by mistakes, containing the accumulated errors of 14 centuries of manuscript copying." In extenuation of their change in wording from the King James Bible, they contend that some words have a different meaning today than they had three centuries ago.

In that view, the Bible becomes a mere compilation of words, offering a rich commercial field for each generation of book publishers! While "thee" and "thou" and similar words are omitted from the RSV book as "archaic" to these moderns, they still have a sweet sound and spiritual inspiration to this Bible student and always will.

It is indeed revealing to study the

change in words, which these self-anointed specialists in semantics have come up with, in view of their claim to have clarified the meaning of the Scriptures.

The following examples of these changes are quite typical of many such instances, where these substitutions in translation have really perverted the meaning of the Bible passages, in that the mind of Jesus is represented as on a purely material, human plane. In each instance, the first quotation is from the King James Bible, the second from the RSV book:

Matthew 18:27. "Then the lord of that servant was moved *with compassion*, and loosed him, and forgave him the debt."

"Out of pity for him the lord of that servant released him and forgave him the debt."

Matthew 20:34. "So Jesus had compassion on them, and touched their eyes, and immediately their eyes received sight, and they followed him."

"And Jesus in pity touched their eyes, and immediately they received their sight, and they followed him."

Mark 1:41. "And Jesus moved with compassion, put forth his hand, and touched him, and saith unto him, I will, be thou clean."

"Moved with pity, he stretched out his hand and touched him, and said unto him, I will; be clean."

Mark 9:22. "And oftentimes it hath cast him into the fire, and into the water, to destroy him: but if thou canst do anything, have compassion on us, and help us."

"And it has often cast him into the fire, and into the water, to destroy him; but if you can do anything, have pity on us and help us."

THERE is much more than a mere shade of difference in the meaning of the words "compassion" and "pity" which the above quoted passages involve and, in the opinion of this Bible student, that difference is so vital as to indicate a perverse intention in this modern concept of the Word of God.

While pity connotes feeling for another's suffering, but sometimes regards its object as weak and inferior, compassion is deep tenderness for another, as explained by Webster.

Because of the infiltration into the churches of "liberal" ideas which are a menace to personal reverence for holy things, it is very important that those who cherish the Bible be alert to expose and resist efforts to undermine its spiritual import.

In this situation, in 1952, when the intense ballyhoo for this RSV book was at its zenith, the *Christian Science Monitor*, in what is believed was entirely donated space, gave a full page of their issue of September 30, 1952, to praise and endorse this *Revised Standard Version*.

This endorsement not only repeated the explanation of errors and mistakes in the King James Bible, but reproduced an entire column of comparative excerpts to indicate the *Monitor's* belief in the superiority of the RSV book, thus giving unwarranted implication of approval by Christian Scientists to this grandiose, human and commercial enterprise.

Such deviation from the preference of the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science for the King James Bible, as attested by her years of consecrated study of that precious, inspired volume, makes it seem that the *Monitor's* enthusiasm for supplanting this inspirational work is questionable and is actuated by a motive of alarming connotations. While this student of Christian Science finds no instance in which Mrs. Eddy indicated her preference for the King

James Bible in so many words, her continued quotations from that holy work throughout her writings, give certainty to the conclusion that it was *the Bible* she designated as the companion of *Science and Health* for all services in her church.

ONE of the finest paragraphs ever written in appreciation of the King James Bible appears on page nine of the book by Mary Ellen Chase, *The Bible and the Common*

Reader, which reads in part, "It laid the foundations of our educational system, built our earliest colleges, and dictated the training within our homes. . . . The Bible is, indeed, so imbedded in our American heritage that not to recognize its place there becomes a kind of national apostasy, and not to know and understand it, an act unworthy of us as a people."

The American Mercury will publish more on this subject and will welcome readers' views.

Lest We Forget

The Roosevelt-Litvinov agreement recognized Stalin and his clique of Kremlin kidnapers as the legitimate government of the enslaved and oppressed people of Russia. Without any further consideration, approval or ratification by anybody, the Roosevelt-Litvinov agreement opened the doors of the United States to a swarm of Soviet Communist spies and saboteurs posing as diplomats. What those subversives have done to American institutions is now history.

—DEAN CLARENCE MANION

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Cheating the insurance companies means cheating yourself.

RHODE ISLAND

Routes the Auto Rackets

by Lester J. Brooks

THE AUTO repair racket is as old as the automobile, but it has become an increasingly vicious nationwide problem. The reasons are easy to spot. In the first place, the demand for repairmen exceeds the supply. In 1940 there were 32,453,000 vehicles on the road, today there are 64,500,000. With only about 425,000 qualified mechanics available, this means that each mechanic has approximately 150 cars to keep running.

The cars of today, with power brakes, automatic transmissions, window lifts and dozens of other new features, take many more man hours of service and give dishonest shops more opportunities to pad bills, make shoddy repairs, conspire

to cheat insurance companies, and use any of the hundreds of tricks to chisel dollars from unsuspecting motorists. Gyp garages give tough competition to honest repair shops and add millions to annual insurance bills. But what can you do about it?

You can do what the people of Providence, Rhode Island, did. Few places furnished such a bonanza for the fast-buck boys as Providence—until the people got fed up. Then irate citizens, a crusading newspaper, the Better Business Bureau, Automobile Dealers' Association, insurance companies and the Attorney General joined forces to smash the racket.

Few cities could be worse than

Providence was. Sharp repair shops, crooked insurance adjusters and tow truck operators were siphoning off 35 percent of the auto damage payments in the state—milking more than a million dollars a year from auto insurance companies and Rhode Island motorists. As there are only slightly more than half a million adults in Rhode Island, this was a remarkable feat.

The racket had more angles than a car has parts. Tow trucks operating from police radio reports swooped down on accidents, often arriving before the police. The tow trucks hauled damaged cars to repair shops against the wishes of the car owners. Policemen tipped off repair shops about accidents to give them first chance at the cars, despite state laws forbidding such practices.

Unscrupulous garage men ballooned repair estimates to cover deductible clauses in insurance policies, giving a percentage to tow truck companies for each damaged vehicle brought in. Bills were often puffed 300 percent. Car owners who collaborated with garages to avoid deductible payments wound up with sleazy repair jobs and, because of their collusion, no recourse to the law.

Crooked insurance adjusters were silent partners in some garages, referring damaged cars to them. In other cases, adjusters settled for a kickback for referring jobs and for okaying inflated estimates.

SOMETIMES the adjusters worked with garagemen to fake accident reports and estimates, using names of legitimate policy holders for auto damage that never occurred. It was one such case that blew the lid off the whole ugly mess in Rhode Island. For years the files of the Better Business Bureau in Providence bulged with complaints by motorists against auto repair shops. To William A. Willman, at that time Better Business Bureau Manager, the complaints were a kingsize headache, but he doggedly saw each one through, because each complaint, he felt, was a crisis for someone, involving "the second largest investment the average man makes in his lifetime—his car."

The complaints varied, but each was testimony to the dishonesty of particular repair shops. Willman, a conscientious man, soon became convinced that much of the trouble lay with insurance adjusters, so he called on insurance companies and persuaded them to investigate their adjusters. This step of Willman's soon proved to be the beginning of the end for the auto racket in Rhode Island.

While searching through files, one insurance company detected a number of suspicious items in the claims paid by Lloyd G. Cooper, one of their adjusters, and assigned an investigator to him. So many deals were uncovered that the then State Attorney General, William E. Powers, stepped in. Before Cooper knew

what hit him, he found himself, along with Vincenzo E. Penta, owner of the Deluxe Auto Body Works, in front of the Grand Jury, facing charges of conspiring to defraud the Milwaukee Insurance Company, which employed Cooper.

Star witness in the trial of the State of Rhode Island versus Cooper and Penta was Morris Mills, whose 1950 Mercury was insured through Cooper. Mills listened with rapt attention as a lawyer read a "proof of loss" report to the Court. It described how Mills had been driving along Fall River Highway in Seekonk, Massachusetts, one day in August. Suddenly, said the report, Mills' Mercury smashed into the rear of a truck, demolishing the car's front end and putting a dent in the Milwaukee Insurance Company for \$392.50. This sum was paid by the company to Penta's garage.

Mills, the witness, looked baffled at the description of Mills the driver and his ill-fated trip to Seekonk and small wonder. When he took the stand, he testified that his car had not been in Seekonk and was not involved in this nor any other accident, nor had he signed his name to any sworn "proof of loss" statement. Mills' testimony, along with that of other witnesses, whose names Cooper had used in phony accident claims, was enough to show Cooper the handwriting on the wall. He offered his cooperation to the state, admitted that the check

was for an accident he had invented, that he gave Penta \$42.50 for cashing the check and pocketed \$350 himself. For confessing, both men, along with another repair shop operator, Archie Guercia, squeaked by with deferred sentences.

"We had information involving other shops and adjusters," said Attorney General Powers, "but we lacked sufficient evidence to convict them. We could have gotten 20 indictments, but we took the ones we knew we couldn't lose and prosecuted the cases."

MORE important than the exposé of individuals such as Penta and Cooper were the repercussions their trial had throughout Rhode Island. Newspaper coverage of the trial, spearheaded by a crusading reporter, John F. Burns of the *Providence Journal*, alerted the public to the corruption in the auto repair industry. Burns, a hefty, bulldog-jawed newsman with a keen eye for a story, ran a series of articles on the collusion between dishonest insurance adjusters and auto repair shops. "There were so many smelly deals," he said, "that a gas mask should have been part of my standard equipment."

Burns found that car owners weren't always lambs being fleeced. In many cases bills were padded with full consent of the car owner. In this way car owners got around the deductible clause written into all auto insurance policies. This

clause requires the motorist to pay the first \$50 or \$100 damages to his car and keeps the insurance company from being badgered by limitless small claims.

Willman, the Better Business Bureau manager, told Burns, "Motorists must wake up to the fact that, by cooperating with shady repair shops, they're actually hurting themselves in two ways. They think they're saving the \$50 deductible, but this leads to increased insurance premiums they ultimately have to pay, and to the fact that, as co-conspirators, they are being saddled with inferior repair jobs."

Burns uncovered one case in which a sailor's car was repaired for \$432, paid by the insurance company. A reputable garage would have done the job for \$182, and no insurance adjuster worthy of the name would have allowed more than \$200. When the repairs were finished, the car had a brown glove compartment in a gray dashboard and a door that wouldn't close.

By this time the sailor was at sea, so his wife asked the repair man to paint the compartment and fix the door. He refused to touch the car, saying, "I did a cheap job to save your husband the deductible, so what can you expect?"

As public indignation swelled over the exposés, Willman and his assistant, P. A. Glen Kaskela, enlisted the support of the Rhode Island Automobile Dealers Association. "You dealers are being penal-

ized for honesty," Willman told them. "You can't compete with crooked repairmen." For months, the dealers had been losing business to unscrupulous repair shops and had been particularly irked by the tow truck vultures who scooped up wrecked vehicles before legitimate dealers even got word of the accidents.

Aroused by Willman, the dealers did three things: they set up a watchdog committee to report abuses; they adopted a code of ethics specifying factory-approved methods of repair and prices; and they began a systematic campaign of personal calls and resolutions to alert law enforcement officials to the many tow truck violations.

PERSISTENCE paid off. Providence, keystone of the state, adopted a simple but foolproof system of dealing with tow trucks. Police Chief John A. Murphy explained it, "A motor vehicle owner is required to sign a slip showing that he ordered his car towed away. We have had no complaints since this system was inaugurated. No tow trucks race to the scene of an accident now, unless they are called there by the owner. No cars are towed away without written authorization of the owners."

Meanwhile, the Providence Casualty Insurance Claims Managers Council, which represents mutual and stock insurance companies in the state, was blasted out of

lethargy by Burns' articles and moved in on the problem of collusion and bill padding by adopting the "independent appraiser plan." Independent appraisers are specialists with thorough knowledge of auto repairs and the "tricks of the trade." They know parts, labor rates and repair techniques. They are not affiliated with insurance agencies, but for a small fee they inspect the damage and determine cost of repairs on damaged autos referred to them by insurance claims managers.

Harold T. Gilley, President of the Claims Managers' Council, said of the independent appraiser system: "In the 108 cities in which it operates, it has reduced repair costs. In Denver, reductions averaged \$55.52 per case, or 15.7 percent. In St. Louis, the reductions amounted to 25 percent. Over a ten year period in Brooklyn, auto damage costs have been reduced 28.2 percent on 21,970 cases brought to the independent appraiser."

As their independent appraiser, Providence Claims Managers selected a highly qualified young man named Bill Watson. He sets the cost of repairs, so adjusters are immune from blandishments of repairmen or threats of policy holders. Body shops now say the appraisals aid them by helping them deny requests to include the deductible in the repair bill.

Watson's greatest achievement can be measured in dollars and cents. In the first seven months after the

independent appraisal system was adopted, Watson slashed a whopping 19.3 percent from repair estimates on 4,458 damaged cars. This amounted to an average saving of \$33.52 on every claim over \$100 and \$17.45 on every claim under \$100.

WHAT IS the auto repair situation in Rhode Island today?

"Collusion has dwindled," grins Harry Sandager of the Auto Dealers' Association, "shops are more eager for business, and owners are shopping around more for the best prices on repair jobs."

H. T. Gilley doesn't have statistics to show the change, but "when you're handling cases every day as we claims managers are, it's something you feel—we notice real improvement over the months."

The strongest proofs are statistical. The Better Business Bureau reports that the volume of complaints has dropped nearly 95 percent. Willman used to receive a dozen complaints a week, but now, there is seldom *one* in two weeks.

Bill Watson's lopping of nearly one-fifth off auto damage estimates is a matter of record.

And to clinch the case, last year the State Insurance Commissioner issued an important document: it announced a *drop* in auto insurance rates—an almost unheard of occurrence in these days of steadily increasing prices. According to the Commissioner, auto collision insurance would be \$346,499.00 cheaper

to Rhode Islanders—a drop of 7.8 percent on policy rates. The reduction was made possible by “better experience” of insurance companies in the previous months. The clean-up had lowered insurance companies’ costs and the savings were passed along to the public.

CLEANING up widespread corruption is rarely a one-man job. Rhode Island has set an example of how community leaders, organizations and public opinion can be mobilized fast and effectively. The Auto Dealers’ Association, Attor-

ney General Powers, *The Providence Journal*, Claims Managers’ Council and Better Business Bureau combined forces to lick permanently the auto repair racket. Most important of all they made sure there was machinery to *keep* the repair business clean by use of: the independent appraiser system, Auto Dealers’ Association Watchdog Committee, new police system on tow trucks, and of course the ever-alert Better Business Bureau. What was done in Rhode Island can be accomplished wherever the auto repair racket flourishes.

Public Notice

Ad in a Monterey, California, newspaper:

“For your New Year’s Eve party it’s Gallatin’s, of course! Halfway between the hospital and jail.”

Declaration of a Grand Rapids, Michigan, mother after doctors had removed some pins, pills and shaving lotion that her two-year-old had swallowed:

“John’s not a fussy eater.”

Sign at a San Francisco train depot.

“Don’t worry about your station in life. There’s always someone to tell you where to get off.”

—HAROLD HELFER

When You Change Your Address

In order that you may receive the AMERICAN MERCURY each month without interruption, please notify the Subscription Department, 250 West 57th Street, New York 19, N. Y., well in advance when changing your address. Thirty days’ notice is required, and your *old* address as printed on the magazine wrapper must be given, as well as your new address.



ENJOY whittling and carving



by Waldo Carlton Wright

IF YOU'RE searching for a hobby that is inexpensive, requires only a few tools, takes up little space and allows you to lose your worries in creating miniature caricatures of animals, ships, cabbages and kings—how about trying wood carving?

A retired textile manufacturer, weary of surfcasting and golf, tried his hand at carving dog statuettes. Today he and his two grown sons head a business that sells ten thousand miniatures a year of 80 breeds of thoroughbreds.

A movie operator found rewarding diversion in chip carving plaques, jewel boxes, decorative plates. His hobby earned him the honor of heading the Berks County Chapter of the Pennsylvania Guild of Craftsmen as his carvings in linden and basswood became treasured museum pieces.

Forced to give up strenuous work by a heart condition, a farmer turned to whittling horses, bears and eagles from apple, cherry and

pear wood. Daily, visitors from small fry to octogenarians, make pilgrimages to his shop to watch him create in wood.

These three hobbyists are not exceptions. Many craft-minded people have discovered that working in wood is fun. Wood carving allowed primitive man to express his concepts of form and beauty. Wood continues to offer the craftsman a friendly, pleasant medium. It is readily shaped by knife or chisel. Shavings give off a heady, woody fragrance. Objects carved in wood acquire smoothness by light sandpapering. They can be finished by simply rubbing with linseed oil.

Aborigines still carve wood with flint, shell and fishbone. A statue of Sheikh-el-Beled remains to prove that Egyptians had mastered this craft in 4000 B. C.

Wood was so scarce in ancient Nazareth that some Biblical scholars claim Jesus was not a carpenter but a wood carver. So expert did wood carvers become in the Mid-

dle Ages that their lacelike creations, scrolls, leafage and figures adorn choir stalls, confessionals and altars of European cathedrals. These carvings tell us of the patient skill of these sculptors who embodied the interpretation of man's spiritual truths in imperishable wood.

For relaxation of body and mind, as well as the deeper satisfaction which anyone finds in creating, why not try whittling, chip carving or even sculpturing in wood? Any table will serve as a wood bench. A sharp penknife does for a beginning tool and chunks of pine or other soft woods are waiting in attics, old barns, and planing mills to be carved into interesting shapes.

Whittling amused our grandfathers, as they sat around the pot-bellied country stove or perched on the rail of the court house, piazza or livery stable. When the weather favored, whittlers could enjoy hacking at a stick with Barlow knives as they watched the girls go by under their parasols. This dual diversion resulted in more shavings than shapes, for the wood gradually was worn away and swept up to start a fire in the cook stove.

Many a sailor drifting in the doldrums managed to remain sane by cutting out wooden chains, fans, or parts of hull and mast which he put together to build a rigged schooner inside a glass bottle. With the growth of mass production, whittling became a lost art. Now our short work week and compul-

sory retirement at age 65 is restoring this ancient handcraft.

Four years ago, Henry Meyers, a Pennsylvania Dutch farmer, took up whittling when "my ticker got acting up". Henry had done a little knife paring on rainy days on his farm. Bored by doctor's orders to take things easy, Henry carved a model of his favorite single-hitch cultivating horse. Henry knew all Ned's contours from forelock to fetlock. As Ned's legs and body emerged from a block of pine, Mr. Meyers knew he had found something he could enjoy in the long hours of sitting quietly.

A FULL, new life has opened up for a man who thought he was finished. Friends who came to make a dutiful call remained to admire and praise his carvings. Young fry slipped off paternal laps to play with the animals Henry lined up on mantels and window sills. Strangers who dropped in to see his work, urged him to exhibit at hobby shows. From horses and colts he graduated to bears, foxes, otters and minks. Now he is whittling Disneylike animals that may some day take their place on the screen.

"Start by carving a miniature of anything you know," is Henry's advice to beginning whittlers. "Keep your knife sharp and keep whittling. It's fun."

Those who lack skill with figure whittling may derive pleasure from wood sculpturing in low relief, or

chip carving. Chip carving is a means of decorating wooden panels, chest lids, lyre back chairs, drawer fronts and mantels.

Patterns for chip carving are geometric, with the triangle as the basic unit. To cut a chip, the hobbyist holds the blade of his knife vertically, and first cuts along two edges of the triangle. Then he turns the knife blade flat with the work and pares or splits out the chip. This leaves the point of a star recessed in the wood. Once the carver masters this simple cut, he reproduces a frieze of triangles along the edge of a box top or around or through a circle drawn on a decorative wooden plate or bowl.

FROM straight-line carving, the hobbyist graduates to ellipses, curves and circles by applying the same method of cutting and paring. A knife point sharpened to a forty-five degree bevel (similar to an X-acto blade) makes chip carving easier.

This form of decorative low relief has brought both relaxation and recognition to Irvin Herbein, a movie operator. He discovered that chip carving relaxed him after tiring hours in his projection booth. Chip carving put him in the act of creating beauty. He grows fully absorbed watching the plain surface acquire a pattern of conventionalized flowers, heads of wheat, or decorative scrolls in the style of the old masters. While collectors

today seek Herbein's decorated plates, jewel boxes, and ash trays, he does not attempt to commercialize his hobby. For instance, his return for carving a \$12.50 decorative plate nets him 30 cents an hour. "But I get five dollars an hour's worth of satisfaction out of each piece I chip carve," he adds, smiling. "Some of my work may live, somewhere. As long as it does, I shall also."

Those who feel that any craft should pay its way can take a leaf out of the account book of the Walnuts whose busy workshop is within the lengthened shadow of historic Barnegat Light on the New Jersey coast.

Charles Walnut felt he had earned years of surfcasting and travel when he retired from textile manufacturing in Germantown. But with two growing boys he was soon looking around for something he could make and still not violate his agreement to stay out of textile weaving.

While attending a kennel show at Rumson, Walnut noticed some crudely carved miniature dogs. Both he and his boys had always had one or more dogs around the house. Why not make miniatures of all breeds?

The Walnuts began making wooden statuettes in a shed back of their grey shingled home among the cedars of Long Beach Island. Dogs carved in a wood that matched their name was the first

goal. But they soon discovered that walnut splits easily. Their first models lost legs, ears and tails when dropped on the floor by careless visitors to their gift shop. Close grained woods such as poplar and gum proved the answer.

With a suitcase of their first carvings, Charles and his two sons attended a kennel show at Madison Square Garden. There they were shocked to find that what they thought were good reproductions were picked apart by the experts. "Do you call this a collie?" a dog fancier would ask, and laugh.

Back in their shop, the Walnuts set out in a new start to become experts in one breed after another. They haunted libraries, attended

kennel shows, listened to the judges, talked with expert breeders. In this way they acquired true to life contours for modeling some 80 leading breeds of dogs. Only then did they set out to mass produce statuettes.

TODAY from their little shop, 10,000 statuettes of collies, boxers, airedales, terriers and cockers are shipped throughout the United States and to Canada, Cuba, India and Australia.

Whittling is a hobby that requires little space, money or activity, and can be picked up or put down at your pleasure. Why not learn to enjoy one of the most ancient and exciting of the arts—wood carving?

Of course American women want our men to come home as soon as possible after every war. But they are not soft. It was not the women of America but *the Communist-trained unions*, the Communist leaflets, the pro-Communist columnists, who in 1945 set up the cry "Bring the boys back home." The Communists knew what they wanted. They wanted the magnificent conquering army of American fighting men out of Europe, so they could make all Eastern Europe into a Soviet arsenal.

I blame the political and military leaders who could not tell the difference between the voice of patriotic American women, and the Communist ventriloquist's dummies who talked like American women but spoke for the Fifth Column.

The NATO military academy is training our officers to be multi-national. The comic strip books which are being used by NATO tell our soldiers to think *internationally*! It is the work of men determined to replace American sovereignty with a supernational state. They know they must make it impossible for the American forces to go it alone; they are gaining their ends by one innocent-looking step after another. We have no military program to *defend* America.

—SENATOR WILLIAM E. JENNER

CLEVELAND SAVES MILLIONS

ON CASH AND CASH

by Noel Wical

AMERICANS, who are concerned these days about the billowing debt on their public schools, may wish to take a lesson in tax arithmetic from the people of Cleveland, Ohio.

Cleveland's taxpayers are writing on the blackboard of educational finance a timely and valuable story—they are building all the schools they need and paying for them in cash.

Even more remarkable, the citizens of Cleveland do not owe a dime for any of their school buildings, new or old. Cleveland runs the only debt-free school system of any major United States city.

The minute new schools go up—and they are rising everywhere in the city—the Cleveland Board of Education reaches into the cash

drawer and squares the bill on the spot.

"We do not borrow money, we do not issue bonds," say the school officials, "and we don't intend ever to borrow again."

By eliminating bonds and interest charges, the officials save Clevelanders an estimated \$500,000 every year. "But we're putting up schools as fast as we can draw up the plans. We are keeping up with the onrushing school population. We're providing a room for every class, a desk for every child." Their steady opposition to "installment plan" schools is a dramatic contrast to a national school debt of more than \$7,000,000,000. The Tax Foundation, New York, reporting the debt figures, said the interest alone exceeded \$150,000,000 a year.



School authorities in Cleveland worked hard to knock off the straps of debt, and they are still battling against pressures and problems. Some professional and political critics would like to see the shackles restored in order to produce quick money, but a board majority holds firm.

IT WAS a dramatic moment some time ago when Michael Wach, clerk-treasurer of the board, walked into a meeting with his bulging record book and dropped it decisively on the table.

"Gentlemen," he said, "here's what you've been waiting to hear for so long. The big, uphill trip is over. We have cleared our debt."

Shuffling through a stack of graphs and figures, Wach went on to say the system's cash-and-carry policy, in its 30 years, had saved taxpayers a total of \$15,000,000.

When the clerk-treasurer sat down, the seven-member board applauded, and President Charles A. Mooney remarked: "I think this is an inspiring example of public thrift. It shows what can be done when a school board makes up its mind that the hard way to finance public education is, in the end, the easiest."

President Mooney, an insurance executive, emphasized that he was not presenting himself or his board with a civic bouquet; he was speaking of the members of all the boards who had served and supported this

economy plan for almost a generation.

In 1925, the Cleveland Board of Education found itself with a massive debt. The board owed \$33,000,000 on its buildings, and would have to pay another \$17,000,000 in interest on the bonds. Shocked at the interest charges—50 per cent on the original obligation—school officials then decided to overhaul their finances. They got the Ohio Legislature to pass a law permitting school districts to use tax levy money for school construction. Pay-as-you-go was now started.

Timid citizens warned that the policy would collapse. Even City Hall officials, who were also in a canyon of debt, rejected it. The gray days of the 1930's came, but the board kept its fiscal course, and the ink on its books gradually changed from deep red to bold black.

"We melted the big debt," Wach recalls, "and we submitted fewer and fewer bond issues. We haven't borrowed anything since 1939."

Since that day back in 1925, the board has built 40 new schools, 60 additions to existing structures, and has doubled its school plant, which now includes 165 buildings, worth \$200,000,000.

"In our drive against debt," says Mooney, who is now chairman of the board's housing committee, "our boys and girls have not been short-changed. There has been no skimping on school construction or

on instruction in the classrooms. Our school program and standards are right up at the top in the nation."

Cleveland this year is spending \$41,000,000 on its 120,000 pupils, providing the gifted, deaf and crippled with special classes, conducting trade and vocational education along with academic training. The system's 4,000 teachers are on a salary schedule which is surpassed by only a handful of major cities. Its school tax rate—\$12.80 per \$1,000 of real estate valuation—is one of the lowest in Ohio.

In his fourth-floor office, looking out across Cleveland's Civic Center toward Lake Erie, Wach often tells visiting school representatives and government researchers:

"Here's an example of how cash-on-the-line works. One year we put up a splendid building, the James Ford Rhodes High School. It cost us \$1,000,000. We paid for it all out of current building levies. Supposing the board had issued, say, 20-year bonds, at the 4½ percent rate which bonds were then bringing. In that case, the interest would have run more than \$500,000, half the price of that building. That half million we saved built us another school, one for elementary boys and girls, in the same neighborhood."

Wach likes to note that the savings in one 10-year-period—\$12,000,000—equals the cost of 30 typical new schools in the Cleveland area today.

Reaching into his mahogany desk, Wach takes out a sheet of tabulations and says: "Here's our zero report card." It was the latest statement of the Municipal Finance Officers of the United States and Canada, listing school debts of cities of 500,000 population and up, that range from Boston's \$2,000,000 obligation to New York City's half billion. Cleveland draws a blank, having been omitted from the list since 1955.

THE SCHOOL officials recently fought off the sharpest attack on their pay-it-now practice. It started when Cleveland's finance director, joining a clamor for public swimming pools, complained: "No city or school board can operate without debt." A belligerent bloc of city councilmen, howling for more recreational facilities for their wards, even threatened to kill off the board's cash policy by running their own slate of school board candidates. These critics contend that today's taxpayer is being compelled to pay the entire bill for schools which tomorrow's taxpayers will get without cost. The board stood fast.

The board was defended by the Chamber of Commerce, the newspapers and other strong allies. *The Cleveland Press* said:

"It would be a serious mistake to return to the old-fashioned method of issuing bonds. Paying off past debts takes a big cut of city and

county funds. . . . The interest on the debt in Washington is staggering. Fortunately, Cleveland's debt-free school system has no such worry."

As a contrast, the *Cleveland Plain Dealer* pointed to the debt that towered so long over Brooklyn Bridge. The bridge, built in 1883, was not finally paid for, the editorial observed, until 1956. In the 73 years, the City of New York spent almost \$50,000,000 in interest charges—almost double the cost of building the span. The newspaper praised the Cleveland Board of Education for avoiding similar financial woes and commended the

board for "its ability to live within the limit of money available to it."

THE CITIZENS of Cleveland are experiencing the same school cost spiral, the teacher shortage pinch and the same competition for the tax dollar felt throughout the nation. But they confidently turn their schools to the future, believing they have an answer to many of the problems. They acknowledge the answer is often slow—and sometimes difficult—in coming. But they have learned, over the years, that making an extra effort to pay for today's schools today rewards them with an easier tomorrow.

In The Country

A Crosley driver ran out of gas on a country road. Along came a driver in a Cadillac, and he offered the stranger a tow to the nearest station. They were speeding along at 60 mph when the Crosley driver spotted a traffic cop following them and honked his horn in warning.

The driver of the Cadillac decided to outrun the officer and increased his speed to 95 mph.

Finally the officer gave up, drove back to the station and said, "I'm through. I've seen everything. I might expect to be outrun by a Cadillac, but when there's a Crosley behind him giving him the horn, that's too much."

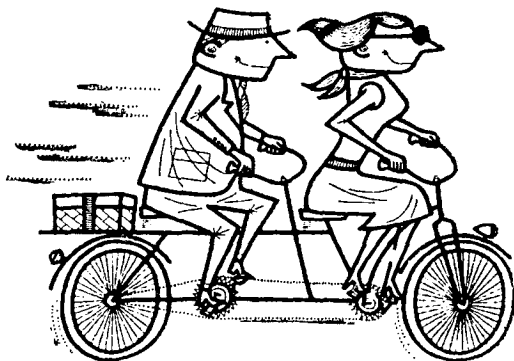
A city-bred college boy took a summer job as a hired hand on a Texas farm. Arriving hot and tired he ate a huge dinner that night and went directly to bed. Toward morning he was rudely awakened by the farmer shaking him.

"Hey, son, it's past 4 o'clock."

"Four o'clock," cried the lad sleepily, "you better go to bed, Mr. Downs. We've got a lot of work to do tomorrow."

—GENE YASENAK

*husband's
tribute
to his
marriage*



WE ARE HAPPILY MARRIED BECAUSE

by Mark Haven

OUR OWN marriage has been a progressively happy one for more than 29 years; and, with the coming of each anniversary, the explanation grows simpler.

Against the national backdrop of divorce and broken homes, the main reasons why our marriage works seem to me clearly defined, and most of them stem directly from my wife. One reason is that my wife really enjoys working along with me in our greenhouse business. . . . Not just because she saves us money on wages, which could—conceivably—go into a new dress or an Easter bonnet, but mainly because working at something together every day seems like a privilege, an opportunity and sometimes—when we start arguing—a challenge. Our basic interests are

much the same. We like the same kind of people, the same kind of homes and landscaping, the same cloud effects and sunsets. She even enjoys most of the same television programs which appeal to me.

My wife has demonstrated conclusively that it is possible to be a good mother and maintain high standards without becoming dull or losing one's charm. Through these crowded years she has always kept a tidy house, a home I am proud to have our friends (and our children's friends) walk into at any time. When we go out to dinner (which we do quite often now that the children have grown up), choosing a spot we both like is easy. Wherever we go, I get a real "kick" out of the fact that I am dining with a truly attractive lady. While

she may not be a classic beauty, her eyes are warm, her nose turns up with just the right amount of spirit, her new hair-do reveals delicately-fashioned ears, and her dress is in fashion.

We are happily married because my wife has faith in my ability to handle the financial affairs of our family. Often she has signed sizeable notes with me without even inquiring seriously why the loan may be needed. On the other hand, our bank accounts are joint accounts and she can sign checks or withdraw cash without running to me for permission. I have never known her to indulge in foolish extravagance.

Paradoxically, one of the most progressively important reasons why we are happily married has been my wife's function as a dream-buster and stabilizer. You read a lot these days about the husband's need for wifely encouragement and enthusiasm to build his confidence, especially if he is working on something really big—like that first trip to the moon. But my wife found out early that I was altogether too visionary, too easily steamed up over schemes for quick success, and too short on sustained performance.

When we were in college together my future partner had me pegged when she observed that I was a ball of fire as long as I was playing with the scrubs but became just an ordinary athlete soon after I made the varsity. Then and there she must

have sensed that I would do best in a situation where I was trying to prove "the coach" was underestimating my ability. She has been so everlastingly right about the outcome of the vast majority of my dreams that it has made me mad enough to keep everlastingly trying to come up with something to prove her wrong. I've got to admit she knows how to maintain my competitive edge.

Another important reason for our successful marriage has been my wife's knack of keeping a check on my many annoying bad habits without allowing her "coaching" to degenerate into nagging. I think I can say truthfully that she has never considered attempting a complete remodeling job on my personality. Realistic enough to accept what she was stuck with, she has been content to concentrate on minor improvements and adjustments and I'm smart enough now to be thankful for the fact that she has never tired in her effort to sustain my status as a gentleman.

WE ARE happily married because my wife being sensitive to moods and attitudes, knows when to be affectionate and when not to be. What seems to me equally important, she can deliver her message so artfully that I am scarcely aware of receiving it. She is a resourceful lover who understands that the fullest attainments of physical and spiritual love alike are never realized until both parties

are acting together spontaneously, eagerly and without reservation.

Without saying it to each other, I believe that "respect" has become the key word and attitude with us.

. . . Not very romantic, maybe, but it does help us maintain little personal privacies and individualities and certainly keeps alive that vital spark of exciting anticipation.

More simply expressed, we are happily married because, even after

29 years, we still don't know all there is to know about each other.

I'm not going to show this article to my wife until it's too late for her to do anything about it. Knowing her as I do, I'm afraid she would insist on my rewriting the whole thing to emphasize the importance of having a cooperative husband . . . but everybody knows that. Besides, co-operating is so easy when you have the right woman!

Happy Anniversary! This month the author and his wife begin the 30th year of the kind of marriage all young couples hope their own will be. "Mark Haven" is a pseudonym. The "Havens" have three children and two grandchildren.

The Greatest Thing in Life

A teacher once asked her pupils what they considered the greatest thing in life. The best answer was given by a little girl who said: "To grow and grow forever and ever."

Gutzon Borglum, the distinguished American sculptor who is carving the giants of American history upon the face of Mount Rushmore in the Black Hills of South Dakota, had a stimulating philosophy. "I cannot tell you how to be a giant any more than I can tell you how to grow to be eight feet tall," he said. "I can merely say, 'Grow!' Nature takes care of our physical growth if food and sunshine are provided. And nature takes care of *our growth within if knowledge and beauty are provided*. And what is it that must grow within? Find the seed. It is buried down there under the soil and refuse of other people's ideas. *It is yourself*. Feed it. It may grow into a giant. But you will never know it, my friend. Everybody may see it but you. *Giants are so humble they fancy themselves pigmies.*"

The clue to how we were brainwashed and hypnotized by the conspirators is suggested by the English scholar, Douglas Reed, in his well-known work *"From Smoke to Smother."* Talking of the mass hypnotism technique, he says: "The bludgeoning and intimidatory effect of mass propaganda on the mass mind is staggering."

Bailey's Dam

by Henry Lee

The Red River Campaign was a miserable failure but a young Army Engineer saved the ships

IN MARCH of 1864, the Union launched an expedition—which comprised 40,000 troops on paper, 30 transports and a dozen gunboats including ironclads—against Shreveport, Louisiana. The purpose was impressively fourfold: political, diplomatic, economic and military. Unfortunately, the command also was fourfold—three generals and an admiral going their largely-separate ways.

“Had such a movement missed failing,” exclaimed that excellent rolltop desk strategist, Horace Greeley, “it would have been a disparagement of good generalship ever more.”

Good generalship, however, was not impugned even momentarily by the outcome of the brief and unhappy Red River campaign. The only participant who emerged with

honor was an obscure, 37-year-old lieutenant colonel, Joseph Bailey, a Wisconsin farmer by occupation, an Army engineer by fortune of war.

Grant had opposed the campaign, but Lincoln wanted a loyal government in Louisiana, and the State Department hoped to plant the Stars and Stripes in Texas as a counterweight to the French in Mexico. There were hopes, too, that the Louisiana upcountry could be shaken loose of cotton both for export and for the New England textile mills.

General Nathaniel P. Banks, the nominal commander, was eager to rout General Kirby Smith and his 25,000 trans-Mississippi Rebels. He wrote Washington that his only fear was he wouldn't be able to close with Johnny Reb.

"I am sorry to see this tone of confidence," Lincoln said prophetically. "The next news we shall hear from there will be of a defeat."

ACCORDING to plan, Banks first moved 15,000 to 17,000 men overland from the Atchafalaya and rendezvoused at Alexandria, Louisiana, well below Shreveport, with 10,000 troops from Sherman's old army. The latter, subject to recall over Banks' head, had embarked at Vicksburg aboard Admiral David D. Porter's \$2,000,000 Mississippi Squadron for the trip. Porter, being Navy, was on his own.

General A. J. Smith commanded Sherman's men. Having fought with Grant and Sherman in the Vicksburg campaign, he felt a soldierly contempt for the politician, Banks, and never reported to him. Once, hearing that Banks was to draw reinforcements, he snorted, "The fellow has more men now than he knows how to use."

The same intransigence—intensified by distance and a 20-day lag in communications—characterized Banks' other quasi-subordinate, General Frederick Steele. From Little Rock, Steele was to advance directly on Shreveport with 15,000 of his Arkansas forces. He put about half that number in the field and distracted Banks more than the enemy. Plaintively, Banks said that he could only state his own position, ask what Steele was doing, offer advice and then wait for

the answer. "But we could not tell whether he followed the advice or not, nor what he was doing," Banks later said.

And so the Gilbert & Sullivan general stumbled with divided forces deep into enemy territory. At Sabine Cross Roads, west of the Red River, he met the Rebs and, after a brave beginning, Banks' front suddenly collapsed, and he decided to retire 80 miles eastward to Alexandria.

At Pleasant Hill, General Smith fortunately threw back the pursuing Confederates, averting complete disaster, but with an admitted loss of almost 4,000 killed, wounded and missing. Since Smith's men were subject shortly to recall, it was time for Banks to clear out and go home.

Porter had been having some troubles of his own. The campaign had been timed for the spring rise in the Red River, so that his squadron—some of its vessels drawing seven-and-a-half to ten feet of water—could negotiate upstream and serve as a floating base of supplies. Unlike other nearby rivers, the Red fell at the rate of two inches daily, instead of rising. Porter managed to force his squadron upstream, leaving some of the heavier vessels below the falls at Alexandria, where the channel depth was only six feet. Beyond Grand Ecore, there were several groundings, and Porter never did get above Springfield, some 20 miles short of

Shreveport. When Banks reversed the whole campaign, the trip back to Alexandria was worse because by that time the Rebels were on the offensive.

The *Eastport* sank once, ran aground nine times, and then Porter blew her up. With grape, canister and sharpshooters' balls, the enemy harassed him from shore. Once, when the land fire killed or wounded most of one crew, the Admiral himself took command and pulled through. Another time, the squadron suffered the indignity of an infantry attack by 2,000 Texans, an attack beaten off with difficulty.

When Porter reached Alexandria, the Red River had dropped still farther, and he was trapped at the falls. Beyond bubbled the rapids, a mile-long stretch of water some 700 to 1,000 feet wide, whipped by a ten-mile current—and now only four to six feet deep. The obvious tactic was to destroy the stranded vessels to keep them from the Rebs and continue the retreat with what was left below the falls.

It was then that Colonel Bailey, engineer of the 19th Army Corps, proposed his scheme.

Ingenuously Bailey proposed a series of dams and cribs which would narrow the channel to about 66 feet and thus raise the water another five feet or more. Probably because the idea came

from a Banks' aide and a farmer-turned-soldier at that, the Navy and regular Army engineers scoffed.

Certainly the colonel's background gave them ground for doubt. A native of Salem, Ohio, Bailey had been farming in Wisconsin when he enlisted July 2, 1861, as a captain in the 4th Wisconsin Infantry. Serving under General Ben Butler in the occupation of New Orleans, he had been made acting engineer of its defenses and within six months was jumped to major, then to lieutenant colonel. What did this landlubber volunteer know about naval problems? Porter himself was one of the chief opponents. "The proposition looked like madness," he later admitted, "and the best engineers ridiculed it."

Bailey had the support of General William Buel Franklin, wounded in the campaign, and of Colonel James H. Wilson, who opposed a cavalryman's elan to the engineers' technical doubts. Banks was won over, but he set a ten-day time limit on the immense job. If it was not finished in that length of time, he said, the Army would retreat, and the Navy would have to blow up or surrender the squadron.

Thousands of troops were placed at Bailey's disposal. He dispatched several hundred of them, former Maine lumbermen, to denude the nearby pine forests. Freed Negroes

dug up railroad iron buried earlier by the Confederates and tore down sugar houses for ballast. In water up to their necks, alternately broiled and chilled, other soldiers worked day and night to build and anchor the dams.

FROM the north bank, Bailey pushed out 300 feet into the river an untidy, unwieldy mass of tree trunks and brush, crosstied with timber. It was a dam any beaver would have scorned, but with four coal barges sunk at the end and a weighting of brick and stone, the contraption forced back the water toward mid-channel. On the south side of the river Bailey found little timber, so he improvised a series of heavy cribs out of material from several old mills. These, too, were heavily weighted.

Banks had given his okay on April 30, the work had started promptly, and by the eighth day the dam was near completion. Then, on the ninth, near-disaster struck. As Bailey pushed his jerry-built structures cross-stream to narrow the channel to less than 70 feet, two stone-filled barges were swept out of position, and immediately the water began to fall.

Porter didn't dare wait longer. He ordered the gunboat, *Lexington*, to shoot the rapids at once, and some 30,000 men silently lined both river banks to watch the attempt.

The *Lexington* nosed clumsily

into the main channel above the drop. The water was running fast—and hourly more shallow—over the rocks and snags of the falls. For a moment the gunboat held back indecisively. Then she lunged full speed into the white water rapids, and spray shot high as she skimmed rocks and skirted past the big man-made obstructions to the deep water below. Ashore, the silence was torn by exultant yells. The fleet had broken free!

Next came the *Neosho*, but her pilot lost heart at the last moment and stopped his engine. She seemed lost but came through somehow with only one hole knocked in her bottom. The *Fort Hindman* and *Osage* followed, and now it turned out that the moving of the barges had really been good luck. Swept parallel to the current, they acted as buffers to keep the descending fleet from the rocks.

With the whole army pitching in, Bailey's two wonderful dams were completed, and the heaviest of the Squadron, including the *Mound City*, *Carondelet*, *Pittsburg*, *Ozark*, *Louisville* and *Chillicothe*, shot the rapids and pointed toward the Mississippi, 150 miles away. Total casualties: one man swept overboard and two or three rudders unshipped.

Bailey became the hero of two services. Although he had not turned the tide of a campaign nor shortened the war by an hour, in

that miserable expedition, which Sherman called "one damned blunder from beginning to end"—one which cost Banks his command and accelerated the end of his military career—Bailey had restored a bit of luster to tarnished Union prestige. The Navy gave him a sword and a purse of \$3,000. The Army made him a brigadier gen-

eral of volunteers the same year. He fought out the war with distinction, then returned to farm in Newton County, Missouri. Afterwards he served as sheriff, and on March 21, 1867, was killed by two desperadoes whom he had taken into custody. "Bailey's Dam," as it was known, survived him by many years.

It Takes Courage

To stand for the right at all times.

To say "No!" squarely to evil when all those around you are saying "Yes."

To speak the truth when, by a little "twisting," you can gain some advantage or escape punishment.

To refuse to do a thing which you think is *wrong*, when it is customary and is done by many others.

To face slander and lies, and to carry yourself with cheerfulness, grace, and dignity for a long while before the lie can be corrected.

A Prayer for Our Country

"Almighty God, who has given us this good land for our heritage, we humbly beseech Thee that we may always prove ourselves a people mindful of Thy favor and glad to do Thy will.

"Bless our land with honorable industry, sound learning and pure manners.

"Save us from violence, discord and confusion; from pride and arrogance, and from every evil way.

"Defend our liberties, and fashion into one united people the multitudes brought out of many kindreds and tongues.

"Endue with the spirit of wisdom those whom in Thy name we entrust the authority of government, that there may be peace and justice at home, and that through obedience to Thy law, we may show forth Thy praise among the nations of the earth.

"In the time of prosperity, fill our hearts with thankfulness, and in the day of trouble, suffer not our trust in Thee to fail.

"All of which we ask through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen."

—GEORGE WASHINGTON

"The majority of delinquent children are badly trained, not ill."

PLAIN TALK ABOUT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

by Beverly Harris

THE YEAR WAS 1950 and a prominent Boston State Street broker returned from work one night just in time to be greeted with a summons to appear in court the following Wednesday for the charge of "Contributing to the Delinquency of Children."

The broker searched his memory, questioned his son and finally called a lawyer friend of his to tell him about the "mistake" and to inquire as to what he should do about it. His lawyer friend was not much help—he, too, had received a summons to appear at the same court session on the same day for the same crime.

Wednesday arrived. When these two men appeared at court they found a dozen or more Boston business and professional men facing the Judge of the Boston Juvenile Court, all having received similar summonses.

Then Judge Connelly explained

why they had been ordered to appear in court. Each one of these men was a member of the Boston Rotary and all had recently been appointed to the Community Service Project Committee. The Judge had decided that these influential civic leaders, assigned to the task of bettering community conditions, should observe first-hand a routine session of the Boston Juvenile Court to become acquainted with the delinquency problem in their city.

The men were shocked by what they saw and heard: a 13-year-old found guilty of armed robbery; a 16-year-old charged with drunkenness; two 12-year-olds caught in the act of stealing.

In addition to having them witness the court session, the Judge acquainted the Rotarians with a few facts, not the least of which was the high cost of juvenile crime to Massachusetts taxpayers, \$2,500

to \$3,500 per year for every juvenile in reform school. The only comforting news that the judge offered was that something was being done about this deplorable situation. He told them of the highly successful work of a nonprofit organization known as the Citizenship Training Group, whose mission it was—and is—to make good citizens out of boys who make the wrong start. So moved were the Rotarians by the accomplishments of the organization that they voted to give \$12,000 of their funds annually to its further development.

THE PROGRAM of the Citizenship Training Group is based on the following principles: (1) That many normal boys are delinquent only because of a lack of training in the fundamental qualities of good citizenship and good manhood. These boys are neither vicious nor pathological—simply untrained. (2) Delinquency is found in all types of boys regardless of race, color, religion, environment, culture or social status. (3) The treatment of delinquency cannot be carried out through any one skill, discipline or method, but the combined efforts of education, psychology, psychiatry, sociology, medicine and religion.

The Citizenship Training Group is headed by Judge John J. Connelly, the only juvenile court justice in the United States who holds a lifetime appointment. His reputa-

tion for brilliance in the field of delinquency control—for a blend of daring and common sense—is not only nationwide, but international. Oddly, Judge Connelly's work is better known abroad than in the United States. A few years ago a group of English penologists and psychologists came to Boston to study his plan and returned to England to incorporate it into their own laws. His court regularly receives visitors from numerous European and Latin-American countries and even from Asia.

The man who started it all, according to Judge Connelly, was John Forbes Perkins. In 1934, a Harvard University survey disclosed that most of the budding criminals who passed through Boston Juvenile Court subsequently offended again. Judge Perkins called his probation workers together and announced a plan of campaign. Two years later he established a citizenship training department (CTD), forerunner of the present organization directed by Louis G. Maglio. Judge Perkin's philosophy was this: "Crime and delinquency are not symptoms of disease, and criminals should not be treated as sick people. That is the philosophy of excuse. The majority of delinquent children are badly trained, not ill. They must be made to realize they have broken the rules and have forfeited their right to complete freedom. They must, therefore, be taught to discipline them-

selves and be given a fair chance to earn their freedom again by their own efforts: they must be helped to help themselves."

Judge Perkins had no time for those well-meaning people who are always posing the question: "Who is the real delinquent, this boy or society?"

YOUTH clubs and the usual type of recreational center are regarded by the delinquent as "sissy", crime offers a much more exciting interest. Thus, when a boy between 12 and 17 years of age has been found delinquent in the Boston Court (the Court defines a delinquent child as one "between 7 and 17 years who violates any city ordinance or town by-law or commits an offense not punishable by death") he is at once informed exactly what is required of him if he wants a second chance.

Judge Connelly tells him: "You say you wish to put yourself right. Very well, I shall place you on probation and turn you over to our Citizenship Training Group for the first 12 weeks and you will attend the classes there from 3:30 p.m. to 5:30 p.m. every afternoon except Saturday and Sunday. If you don't make good, your case will have to come back to me to be dealt with some other way."

During the boy's 12-week training period, he is encouraged to develop a healthy attitude toward the law, the family and the institution

under which he must live. At first he may act a little surly, still on the defensive, but this usually passes. It isn't long before he is taking part in the activities of the varied program, which includes singing, dramatics, gymnastics, woodworking, educational films and group discussions.

The responsibility for this delinquent boy during the training period is entirely in the hands of the CTG. In order to impress upon the boy and his parents the close relationship of this program with the court, he is introduced to a staff member of the department while still in the courtroom. An interview held with the boy and his parents, in an adjoining room, gives opportunity for a detailed explanation of the purpose of the program. Also discussed at this time is the degree of responsibility of the boy, as well as the necessity for parental cooperation. Information about the boy's background and health is obtained for the records and the parents sign formal permission for medical assistance.

It is required that all boys attending the training program must be given a medical examination. The discovery and correction of a physical defect may be all that is necessary to make a good boy out of a bad one. Howard, a 13-year-old, was found delinquent on a larceny complaint. The medical examination revealed that Howard

had a very bad eye—a serious strabismus. Other children tauntingly referred to him as “Crosseye.” Investigation revealed that his behavior seemed definitely traceable to his handicap. The CTG wasted no time. Following a recommendation of surgery by the Boston Dispensary, the boy was operated upon successfully. Later he was fitted with eye glasses. As a result of the treatment he received, Howard was transformed into a new boy, not only physically but socially as well.

THE JOB of making good boys out of bad ones is done by an astonishingly small staff on a ridiculously small budget in a few simply-furnished rooms on the fourth floor of the Young Men’s Christian Union Building in downtown Boston. Anyone visiting these offices notices the atmosphere of informality and friendliness. Executive Director Louie Maglio is a young man of gentle speech and easy ways, who possesses a keen insight into the boyish character. The steady stream of visitors to see him includes distinguished people from all over the world who come to study his ways and means of controlling delinquents.

Other visitors are equally welcome. One visitor who came to Maglio recently had just finished serving a ten year prison term for armed robbery. He told Maglio that he had known about the CTG program and he wanted a chance

to talk to the boys—to explain to them what had happened to him because he had failed to obey the law and what prison life had been like and to point out to the youngsters that crime doesn’t pay.

Any visitor to Louie Maglio’s office would be impressed with the enthusiasm, faith and dedication of this young man and his staff. It is no wonder that the “old grads” keep dropping back to say “hello,” or “thank you,” for the atmosphere throughout the office is an inviting one and pleasantly informal.

It is only when Mr. Maglio opens a desk drawer that we are reminded of the gravity of the mission of this nonprofit group. Each drawer is full to the top of such destructiveness as garrison belts, knives, brass knuckles, homemade bombs and even revolvers, standard equipment for the delinquent boys before they entered the program.

As a youngster, Maglio became interested in the activities of a gang of teenage boys. All of them carried knives and knuckle-dusters and had had several convictions. He tried to persuade some of the local settlements, clubs and welfare centers to enroll the boys, but without success. They would have nothing to do with them for fear that they would contaminate their own members. Maglio was shocked. One day the gangleader came to him and, rather surprisingly, asked whether he would form them into

a club. He agreed to give it a month's trial. They began meeting in a cellar in Boston's down-at-heel East End, studying first-aid, practicing gymnastics, holding discussion groups, and playing basketball. From that time to this, Louis Maglio has never wanted any other career.

The cost of putting a boy through the CTG program is approximately \$300 per year. How economical this is can best be measured from the fact that it costs between \$2,500 and \$3,500 per year to keep a boy in reform school in the state of Massachusetts, with little prospect of his emerging a useful citizen when that time is up.

The CTG is a nonprofit organization governed by a Board of Directors, which is made up of local civic leaders who serve, of course, without pay. This organization exists entirely on donations made by individuals and groups such as the Boston Rotary. Frequently it is necessary for Director Maglio and Judge Connelly to take time out of their busy schedules to seek new benefactors in order to keep the agency running. Even though they run short of money there never seems to be a shortage of bad boys.

What about the results of putting a boy through this program? Is the CTG really helping to control juvenile delinquency? The record speaks for itself: of the 1,900 boys who have passed through CTG

since 1936, in at least 76.2 percent of the cases there has been no further criminal offense.

Extensive follow-up research is done on all cases. The alumni are encouraged to "drop in any time" and this is done by nine out of ten of the boys to keep the staff posted on what they are currently doing. Some of them even keep up an active correspondence with members of the staff.

THE REASON why a boy becomes a delinquent varies considerably with the individual and sometimes requires considerable probing to uncover.

Frank, a well-dressed, tall, good-looking boy was brought into court for breaking and entering at night. When eight years old he had been placed in a foster home and later had been adopted by his foster parents. They were heartbroken when they heard the court's charges against their son. For two years he had been out of hand, had skipped school, had not applied himself to his studies. In addition he had been keeping late hours and running around with the "wrong" crowd. In court he was sullen and uncooperative. There was no doubt about his having committed the offense as charged, and he was put on probation.

The parents confessed to the concern and worry they had had for some time, and how relieved they now were that the boy had been

caught and would be helped. They said that his real parents had neglected him and gotten him off to a bad start. His first eight years of life had been difficult and most insecure because of their lack of interest, understanding and love. He was taken from his home and placed with foster parents. In his new home he found kindness, understanding and love. However, in spite of this, he seemed at times so be resentful and become rebellious. As he grew older he displayed long periods of moodiness.

Frank admitted to the police that he had been stealing for a year and had been associating with a group of bad boys in his neighborhood. Some of this group were well-known to the police and courts.

He was placed on probation and sent to the Citizenship Training Program. The Judge felt that the youngster should receive, first of all, training and discipline along lines calculated to reveal his true attitudes.

AT FIRST, Frank was aloof and unresponsive. About four weeks later, however, he began to warm up to the leaders and took an increasingly more active part in the program. One day, on his own, he began to talk to one of the leaders. This conversation was vital because he indicated definitely that he wanted help. The examinations and interviews showed that the boy had normal intelligence and

that he had much more ability than he was using. He should not have had much difficulty in high school (he was in his third year) yet he was failing in several subjects. He claimed his teachers did not like him. He did not have the ability to rise above his background. The staff concentrated on dispelling from his mind the idea that a boy of his intelligence and ability had to consider himself handicapped.

By the time he had completed his 12 weeks he had become genuinely interested in the activities and attached to the leaders. Afterward he returned to visit.

Early in '42, this boy, then a graduate of high school, enlisted in the U.S. Navy and served in both the European and Pacific theaters of war. He was in many of the most important naval engagements. He was decorated for bravery and was Chief Petty Officer when discharged. Following his discharge from the service he attended college under the G.I. Bill of Rights and is now a professional man, as well as a happily married, well-adjusted citizen.

Then there was Lewis, aged 15, whom the police hauled into court for making zip guns of a clever but deadly sort. It had been reported to the police that the lethal pellets from Lewis's products were whizzing dangerously close to the heads of other children in the neighborhood. Lewis took great pride in his guns, as indeed he was entitled

to, for they were the result of careful design and workmanship. It was discovered that he made five other kinds of weapons and that he had a small business selling these weapons to other boys in the neighborhood.

When Lewis was referred to the CTG, the staff had the problem of directing his talent to socially more useful ends. He was encouraged to become interested in miniature radios. He made several radios which were ingenious and small enough to fit inside plastic soap cases with earphones salvaged from old hearing aids. He made others in old tin tobacco cans. He was further encouraged to join the Museum of Science where he found additional interest for his clever hands.

Lewis left high school as quickly as the law would permit, found odd jobs and then enlisted in the service, where he became interested in radio and electronics. He attended service schools and earned a very good rating. When on leave, Lewis often returns to the CTG. He is grateful indeed for the sympathetic understanding and direction he received.

PARENTS of such boys appreciate the work of the head of CTG. One father wrote:

"Just a few lines to let you know how much my wife and I appreciate the wonderful things you have done for Arnold and his future. Be-

lieve me, you must have a lot of patience with children. A lot of boys in our district need men like you around."

Walter, 13, brought into court for stealing, was turned over to the CTG for active, after school supervision for a 12-week period. Walter's eighth grade teacher noticed that he was the first to get away when school was dismissed. She became curious.

"Walter," she inquired, "why do you rush off so quickly the moment school is over? What is the hurry?"

"Oh," he answered. "I belong to a club, and I go there every day right after school for 12 weeks."

"You must enjoy it," said the teacher. "What club is it? Probably you could get some of the other boys to join, too."

"Oh, no," replied Walter. "Not this club. This is exclusive. You have to know a judge."

Summing up the problems of juvenile delinquency, Executive Director Maglio has this to say: "You must build up resistance to delinquency. There is, deep in the heart of mankind, an element of vigorous life that responds and quickens when it comes in contact with fine character. If conditions are to get better, it must be by personal influence, by the efforts of men and women of fine quality, integrity and devotion, working together as a team in our communities."

BUSINESS LEARNS TO LAUGH

by George J. Barmann

A STARCHY Boston business executive recently admitted to his office a salesman, who had been brooding in the waiting room over his chances of writing a big order. The executive reached into his pocket and handed the salesman a card. It read: "Money isn't everything—but it's away ahead of whatever is in second place."

The visitor managed to wobble to the nearest chair and fell into it. Then he opened his sample case, felt deep down where salesmen keep next year's higher price list, and, in turn, offered the executive a card. It read: "Use your head—it's the little things that count."

Humor, and even insult, are jabbing at American business and industry these days. They are sneaking past protective secretaries and onto the polished desks of hard-buffed presidents and board chairmen. If an assistant vice-president

dares listen, he can hear snickers and laughter from the inner suites.

Frederick E. Gymer, a sad-faced Cleveland advertising man, is perhaps most responsible for this brazen heresy. He is kicking business piety in the pants. He scorns and satirizes such venerated admonitions as "Smile" and "Think."

Making money, as Gymer acknowledges, seldom is a matter of levity. An enterprise which encourages excessive laughter often shows up on the books as a nonprofit venture—although the owners, in the beginning, may not have planned it that way. Business and merriment, historically, do not mix. But Gymer puts them together and with his sharp mottoes does much to deflate the pompousness of the stuffed shirts of modern commerce.

"Business is a pretty doleful thing," says Gymer. "My nonsense is intended to make business people

see their solemn pretenses and laugh at themselves. For a moment, anyway."

The 63-year-old Clevelander sends out thousands of his motto cards and tart correspondence, for a fee, to companies and corporations. He calls his missionary work the "Let's Have Better Mottoes Association." His copyrighted, direct-mail business spans the United States and Canada.

ON DESKS and office walls everywhere you see the Gymer impudence: "Smile! Later today you won't feel like it." "Let's get down to business—unless you have another good story." "Looking for someone with a little authority? I have as little as anyone." "Think! It may be a new experience."

Each month, Gymer invents a motto for his clients. He sends each one a package of cards, bearing the motto for that month, and a mirthful letter. Motto and letter are reproduced on company stationery and distributed, over the signature of one of the company officials, to friends and customers. To further the whimsy, the official poses as the "secretary" of the Better Mottoes Association.

Gymer, a rigid-faced man, who wears a bow tie and smokes a pipe, meditates in a small office above a savings and loan company in downtown Cleveland. He is bound on one side by towering shelves of books of reference and humor;

on the other, by filing cabinets with mottoes and ideas for mottoes. Like the late Will Rogers, he creates a sentence as though it were a chapter of a book.

One day recently, Gymer took from a green drawer a scratched-up card. "Next month's motto," he said, looking absently out of a window. "I've been writing and re-writing it. Deadline's in ten days. But I'll probably tear it up and start all over before then." That is how, in preceding months, Gymer concocted these: "I like your approach. Let's see how you leave." "Flattery will get you somewhere. Start talking." "Accuracy is our watchword—we never make mistakes." Gymer's clients range from a liquor store, in Calumet City, Illinois, which sends the mottoes to persons who buy by the case, to the Chicago office of Lloyd's of London, which mails them to bank presidents. A printer in Fairbanks, Alaska, uses them to entice business prospects. President Eisenhower receives the monthly epigrams from an aircraft company.

Sometimes Gymer's clients are unhappy about the service. An Indianapolis cemetery was buying the mottoes to sell lots. Gymer warned them that the mottoes might be too flippant for their purposes. They stayed with him for six months, but the relationship ended when the monthly motto read "Congratulations on being so popular. What do you estimate the gate receipts

would be if tickets were sold to your funeral?"

Gymer, who has sent out nearly 2,000,000 of the cards, began writing his mottoes 11 years ago to attract attention to his prosaic direct-mail ads. He lists himself as "executive secretary" of the "Let's Have Better Mottoes Association."

THE COMPANY letters invite motto suggestions, and when one is selected as "motto of the month," the contributor is appointed association "president" for 30 days. The *Cleveland* receives hundreds of suggestions for mottoes. "Most of them are weak and virtuous," he says. "Some are pornographic, profane or controversial. A few have possibilities, and I start with these and develop something." He says the "directors" of his association—they, of course, are mythical—are furious if they are shown an inspirational idea.

Somewhere along the way, Gymer brought a dejected-looking horse into his wayward enterprise. The

animal, called Joe, is displayed on every card, and the winners of the monthly motto competitions are rewarded by being permitted to ride him—in fancy—in parades. Often Gymer gets mail and gifts addressed simply to "Joe, the Horse, Cleveland, Ohio."

Gymer, who once worked on a canal boat and has played tuba in a carnival band, believes that these robust experiences prepared him to turn out his irreverent compositions. He feels that tycoons secretly relish such punches at respectability and authority.

To test his theory, Gymer is working on a special list of mottoes. Here are three: "The boss never makes up his mind. He only makes decisions." "Evidently your time is too valuable to spend it working." "A good executive has a worried look on his assistant's face."

Says Gymer, "You might like to try them on the boss—if you're curious to see how severance pay works."

No Change

Two college professors were earnestly discussing the increasing cost of living.

"Everything is going up," said one.

"Oh, I wouldn't say that," replied the other. "For instance, there's your opinion of me, my opinion of you, and the students' opinion of us both."

—EDWARD O'CONNOR

IN THE MERCURY'S OPINION

Joy and Spiritual Health

by Russell Maguire

In the New Testament the word JOY is mentioned 60 times. MERCURY contends that our dishonest Babylonian "debt money" system prevents people from experiencing the full joys of life that the Master made available to us. (See box page 35.)

Jesus Christ taught us that LOVE alone could save each generation and lead to a happy way of life. He told us that if we seek love from others we will never find it. But if we *generously give love out from ourselves*, we will find love flowing back to us from many directions.

We must become aware of the Light of God; then, *inner JOY will come* from serving with love. We should experience the great joy of *achievement*. It will happily launch us on our next undertaking. Nature daily teaches us that there is unlimited power and energy for each of us if we will live a balanced life close to God's Universe.

The history of the world shows that only in the mind of *one simply*

educated can a great idea become a living force. Few realize that knowledge is limited to CAUSE. And that this knowledge can only be acquired through the unfolding of the MIND—never through the BRAIN. Also, the greatest knowledge comes from *within* a person. This is because *knowledge is always present and within your reach*. Christ taught man to look "*within himself*" to find the answer to all things. So look "*within yourself*." Seek beauty. Stay in tune with God's balanced plan of NATURE. Get in continued communion with God.

The five greatest qualities for any individuals are *Humility, Reverence, Dedication to a worthy purpose, Inspired Living and Inner Joy*. Remember that JOY was so important to Christians that it was mentioned 60 times.

Now contrast, if you will, the five major objectives today of the current MISEDUCATION in our schools and colleges. They develop "Pride and Conceit," "Contempt for

God and for other people," "Getting Something for Nothing" (misnamed "security"), "Grabbing Material Possessions in any profitable racket," "Outsmarting somebody by using tricky lawyers in order not to get caught at wrong-doing."

You parents are guilty of permitting an evil group to poison the minds and bodies of all children. Now is it clear to you how our great country has been promoted into various kinds of crooked "INTERNATIONAL" UNDERTAKINGS? And do you now understand why *our civilization stands on the very brink of DISASTER?*

The Russian people and all of those in the "CAPTIVE NATIONS" share our terrible dilemma. We can only be saved if we expose and unseat *the dark forces of evil* which dominate *both* the United States and Red Russia. In the United States we need a powerful FUNDAMENTAL Spiritual Force to convince the oppressed people behind the Iron Curtain of our sincerity.

Only God's revealed plan of Creation can solve all of our problems. It will soon be the subject of a Mercury Opinion.

Financing, trading, disclosing our secrets to and meeting with the BUTCHERS of commUNism will keep us far apart from all of the people in countries which are victims of commUNism. The nine hundred million people who have *SUFFERED* under commUNism want no part of the U.S. so long as we work to wire into a fixed position the "international forces of evil" which enslave them. *With God's help, the victims of commUNism will dismantle and destroy the common enemy in their country. The God-loving people of these United States will also destroy "the enemy within."*

Women especially, in all parts of the world, will give TRUTH to their neighbors. Women will take a leading part in this undertaking for survival and for rebuilding a moral world based on *Love, Beauty and Truth.*

OPERATION LIBERTY BELL has been launched by the able and courageous Dr. Carl McIntire of the *Christian Beacon*, Box 218, Collingswood 7, New Jersey. You are urged to write them a letter and they will send you documented material which you can read and distribute.

OPERATION LIBERTY BELL is a sound program which can help save our country.

—Russell Maguire

The Board of Education of the Hurlbutt School, Weston, Connecticut, has issued a statement of its aims and beliefs worthy of study by other school boards. The statement follows:

WE BELIEVE that the central role of the school must be clearly defined and adhered to, even (if necessary) at the expense of desirable and worthwhile secondary functions. We define the central role of the school as an intellectual one, concerned with learning, in the full, classic sense of the word, and with particular emphasis on the essential academic subjects: English, history, languages, mathematics and the sciences.

We accept the validity of courses in music, art, physical education, typing, home economics and manual training, but we regard these as of secondary importance to the academic curriculum. We do not believe in overextending the material and human resources of the school system for—or giving academic

credits in—such peripheral subjects as driver-training or dancing.

We believe that the school is first and foremost a democratic institution of learning, with one overriding responsibility: to extend to the young people of the community, each according to his own ability and interest—the opportunity to study and learn.

We do not believe that democratic education means that all children must have the same education, but that all children must have equal opportunity for education, the very gifted, the moderately gifted, and the less gifted. We accept, within our definition of the central role of the Weston schools, the responsibility and the challenge to provide equal educational opportunity without discrimination of any kind.

We believe that the role of the school, especially in these days of higher cost of materials, resources, facilities and personnel, cannot and must not be stretched out to include, as any distinctly secondary objectives, the specific improvement

of individual character or the basic responsibility for individual personality or behavior problems. We definitely believe that a well-run, well-taught school cannot help but promote the teaching of such undisputed and essential virtues as good manners, patriotism, self discipline, social adjustment, or personal health standards, physical or mental. These and other important components of good character and citizenship are an inevitable consequence of high standards of work discipline and personnel example. But we reject the notion that they can or should be taught in the school, on the grounds that matters of character and personality must be predominantly the responsibility of the individual parents and the individual home.

As it is not a social center, so the school, in our belief, is not a hospital, clinic or psychiatric dispensary. Great and beneficial advances in general and educational psychology have been made in recent years, and these, we believe, are being and will continue to be incorporated into vigorous, modern teaching in our schools. But we are flatly opposed to "character analysis" or "assessments of adjustment factors" especially when carried out by amateurs, as having any real place in the educational responsibilities of the schools, or in evaluating student progress.

We believe emphatically in the necessity of providing sound edu-

cational guidance in our schools. We emphasize the importance of educational guidance and its skilled application to the future educational and vocational careers of our young people.

We believe in the fullest possible use of the total resources of the Weston school system to the end that all the teachers should be as free as possible from all other duties in order to devote themselves to their primary duties as teachers—and that the facilities of the school system may be fully explored for academic purposes. We believe in preserving an active interest in serving new techniques and new tools of instruction and in new ideas for the full use of our existing resources, whether these originate from within or without our own school system.

IN THE present general debate on theories of education, we wish to avoid identification as either reactionary or revolutionary. We believe that the teaching profession is among the noblest and finest to which a man or woman may be called, and we believe, further, that the men and women who teach in our schools are seldom rewarded, at least materially, as well as they should be. There are few of whom we expect so much or to whom we entrust so much in the act of making them responsible for our children's intellectual development.

Aside from high personal char-

acter, we feel that the first demand we should make on our teachers is that they be themselves people of culture and knowledge—dedicated to the fields of knowledge in which they teach, as well as to the practice of teaching. We believe that a mastery of subject matter, as well as a basic theoretical and practical knowledge of educational techniques, is essential to the good teacher. As a matter of emphasis, we would hold with interest and achievement in subject matter, on the part of our teachers, as opposed to purely technical studies in education.

In the curriculum, we favor the essential primacy of subject matter. We believe that there are certain things, at any stage of study, which a student must know before he can be expected to profit by any succeeding stage. We believe that the good teacher will use many different ways and methods to impart the knowledge and the attitudes indispensable to further achievement. We do not accept the “spare the rod and spoil the child” philosophy—nor do we accept the exact opposite philosophy, in which the child is not expected to submit to a reasonable amount of routine drill, or to the disciplined habits necessary for learning and for respect toward others.

Believing in every child's right to the fullest self-expression, we subscribe, nevertheless, to the principle that the classroom must be

run by the teacher rather than by the children. Democratic education does not imply that the classroom should be ruled by whim, even if it is a whim of the majority.

We believe that the students, and their parents, as well as their teachers, should accept some basic facts about education and make the most of them. (1) That study, though rewarding both in and of itself, can be and often is hard work. (2) That it is more practical—and in the long run more satisfying to teacher and student alike—to carry out classroom instruction in an atmosphere of diligence and application than in one of noise and confusion. (3) That most children do want an education—and are willing to work for it—when they are properly stimulated and encouraged by good teaching, by proper surroundings, and adequate tools and facilities.

WE WISH to preserve and strengthen the quality of the instruction in the Weston schools in science, mathematics, English, history and languages and to work to meet tangible standards of achievement in these subjects. In the midst of the national concern for science and technology, we are especially concerned that those young people now in the schools of Weston who may someday be scientists or technicians shall be thoroughly grounded not only in their special fields but in the broad cul-

tural heritage of our nation and our civilization. We are equally concerned that those who go on from our schools to further schooling and to careers in other than scientific fields shall be intimately aware of the great, increasing importance and significance of modern science and technology in the life of mankind today.

WE BELIEVE that the purpose of public education in Weston should be: (1) To prepare young people for further academic work and, whether they go on to such further academic work or not, for the greatest possible enjoyment of life—which includes a thoughtful and responsible participation in their privileges and duties as citizens; awareness and knowledge of their own heritage as Americans; reverence and faith according to their own consciences; and respect for the beliefs and faiths of others, no matter how different from their

own. (2) To impart specific information and specific skills (e.g., reading, writing, mathematical abilities) without which young people can scarcely hope to meet their responsibilities as adults. (3) To introduce young people to the heritage and culture of western civilization and mankind. (4) To provide up to the limit of individual capabilities, the opportunity for young people to acquire those attitudes and habits of mind which distinguish the thoughtful from the thoughtless—namely, a respect for, an interest in the glories of knowledge, both for what it can practically provide, and as an end in itself; a certain mental discipline that can help the individual to function more by reason than by emotion or prejudice, and a respect for others and for the dignity of man himself.

Excerpted from the *Town Crier*, Westport, Fairfield, Weston, Connecticut



The modernist leaders of The Federal Council of Churches have reversed the Great Commission. Instead of going into all the world preaching the Gospel, they have opened the church doors to the "world"—and the "world" has taken over the church. That is why a secular historian can write that church centers were established "for social activities, athletics, and many other purposes." Among those other purposes, we may say, was *the establishing of platforms for members of the Communist and Socialist parties to speak from.*— *Collectivism in the Churches* by Major Edgar C. Bundy

The real conflict . . .

COMMUNISM is a false religion, declares J. Edgar Hoover. I agree and go a step further claiming that communism is Satan's religion in contradistinction to Christ's.

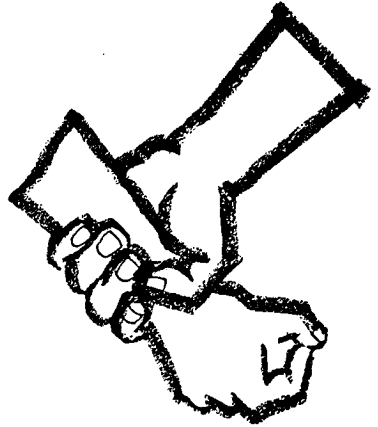
St. Paul warned all of us when he wrote to the Corinthian Church (II Cor. 11:13-15) telling of false apostles, deceitful workers, disguising themselves as the apostles of Christ.

"... And no marvel, for Satan himself disguises himself as an angel of light. Therefore it is no great thing if his ministers disguise themselves as ministers of righteousness . . ."

Satan is deceiving America today through communism, pretending that in its economic and social phases it is essentially Christian, lifting up the masses, bettering their conditions, making all men equal—brothers, comrades.

Communist subversives have deceived thousands of clergymen with their blandishments and propaganda. The Oxmans, the Gilkeys, the Wards, the Niebuhrs, and the Melishes have through participation in multiplied "fronts" wittingly or unwittingly fostered and forwarded the party's causes.

Ministers readily flare against injustice and easily espouse causes which pretend to uplift humanity, but the Commies make Charlie



COMMUNISM

Against

CHRISTIANITY

by William Ward Ayer

McCarthy's of the reverends—mouthpieces for the party line. Factually, rationalistic liberal clergymen (who are often not well grounded in Biblical Christianity) speak a language similar to that of communism, and their root ideas of socialism are so closely akin to

the doctrines of the social nonredemptive gospel, that many cannot tell the difference. Perhaps the writer should sympathize with many of the religious dupes, for he too was "taken in" at least once.

Over 15 years ago, when I was pastor of the well-known Calvary Baptist Church of New York City, a smooth Communist leader tricked me into participating in a Communist propaganda broadcast. Maxwell S. Stewart, whose affiliation with fronts and participation in Russian-backed propaganda and activities would fill many pages, was my seducer. Seven or eight years ago Stewart and his work were completely exposed.

STEWART became a regular attendant at our services and praised my preaching, insisting that I was destined to be an outstanding religious leader (and I swallowed it). After every service he beamed and praised and promoted.

One day he called my study and said, "I have decided you are the one to help us with our religious freedom program, for you know religious freedom is in desperate danger in America today."

I agreed.

"We are to have an important religious broadcast," he said, "and you must be on it. It will be given over a small station here in New York, but we have arranged for

transcriptions to be made that will be played on most of the major stations of the country."

I was interested, enthusiastic.

"We are to have two prominent motion picture and stage personalities on the program." They were Frederick March and Florence Eldredge, who are husband and wife.

I thought it a privilege to share a program with such celebrities. Then there was to be a prominent newspaper woman, Miss Dorothy Bromley.

As religious freedom was the theme, I brought to the broadcast the words of that patron saint of religious liberty, the stalwart Roger Williams. The other participants made splendid addresses.

But I soon discovered the affair was far more than a broadcast—it was a convocation. The hotel on lower Fifth Avenue where we broadcasted was thronged with important persons. I recognized some of the outstanding political and social radicals of New York, and, to my surprise, many religious leaders as well. All were hobnobbing together in a most cordial way, showing clearly that there was happy fellowship between the liberal Protestant ministers and these social and political radicals. (I'm sure that Mr. March, Miss Eldredge and Miss Bromley were, like myself, unwitting victims.)

A love feast after the broadcast,

Rev. Ayer is a prominent religious leader and former pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church of New York City.

at which the actors, broadcasters, radicals and religionists were to fraternize, was to be held. But I didn't stay. I couldn't take it.

I hope many of these religious leaders who gave comfort and companionship to the propagators of a philosophy which is an avowed enemy of Christianity have come to their senses and repented in sackcloth and ashes, for through them a terrible injury has been done Christ's cause. Satan has used the Communist philosophy to delude the multitude.

Satan is a counterfeiter. Communism is a perversion in government which produces anarchy. In morals it is debauchery, for Lenin said "We repudiate morals." In economics it fosters robbery, and in religion it is atheism.

There are too many people who reject the Bible and Christ's authority and keep looking for "the good life" elsewhere. Our theological seminaries should have a little inspection to discover what is taught young theologians that makes them go into their pulpits and equate Christianity with "democratic socialism," "industrial democracy" and other tricky philosophies of this tricky world.

There is no fool like a religious fool, especially an intellectual fool looking for a new religion. Many devout ministers have been fooled. They have not looked squarely at the Deceiver. J. Edgar Hoover has had more discernment than many

men of the cloth. "Communism abolishes eternal truths; it abolishes all religion and all morality," he has warned.

Twenty-three hundred Protestant clergymen are reported to have signed a single clemency appeal to President Eisenhower on behalf of the Communist traitors, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. J. B. Matthews declared at the time that the clergymen were the victims of agitation directed by the Communists.

THE COMMUNIST deceivers have claimed that the early Christians were communistic, and starry-eyed clergymen follow the line in their sermons, attacking the profit motive in industry, claiming that capitalism per se is evil. They refer to the story of Acts 4:32-37 which tells of a small group of Christians who in a crisis shared their possessions. "No one said that any of the things he possessed was his own, but they had everything in common." It should be remembered this was an isolated instance, not a general practice. Yet the Commies and social pulpiteers have used it to teach that early Christianity was communistic and that modern communism is Christian.

Years ago, their propaganda presented Jesus as a communistic agitator. They displayed a poster offering a reward "for information leading to the apprehension of Jesus Christ, wanted for sedition, crimi-

nal anarchy, and conspiring to overthrow established government." But Christ was not a preacher of class conflict. He warned against the deceitfulness of wealth, and said to the rich young ruler, "Go and sell all thou hast, and give to the poor, and thou shalt have treasure in heaven."

YET THE Master never made this revolutionary procedure a general rule. He didn't say to every rich man, "Sell all that you have." Christ's finger was laid upon the weakness of this man's life, and the tragedy is that he went away from Jesus, still possessing his money but losing his soul. No, Jesus never made the distribution of wealth a general command. Especially He did not say, "Sell all you have and give to the communistic politicians."

Furthermore, much of Christ's teaching favors, by strong inference, the rights of private property and commends the profit motive. Christ's parables of the "talents" (Matthew 25) and the "pounds" (Luke 19) teach the legitimacy of private property and individual responsibility in the use of it. The so-called "social gospel" is not of

apostolic origin but an excrescence of the sentimental and reformatory closing days of the nineteenth century. The Congregational Bushnell and the Baptist Rauschenbusch and others worked out a sociopolitical program whose acceptance they claimed would bring the Kingdom of God on earth.

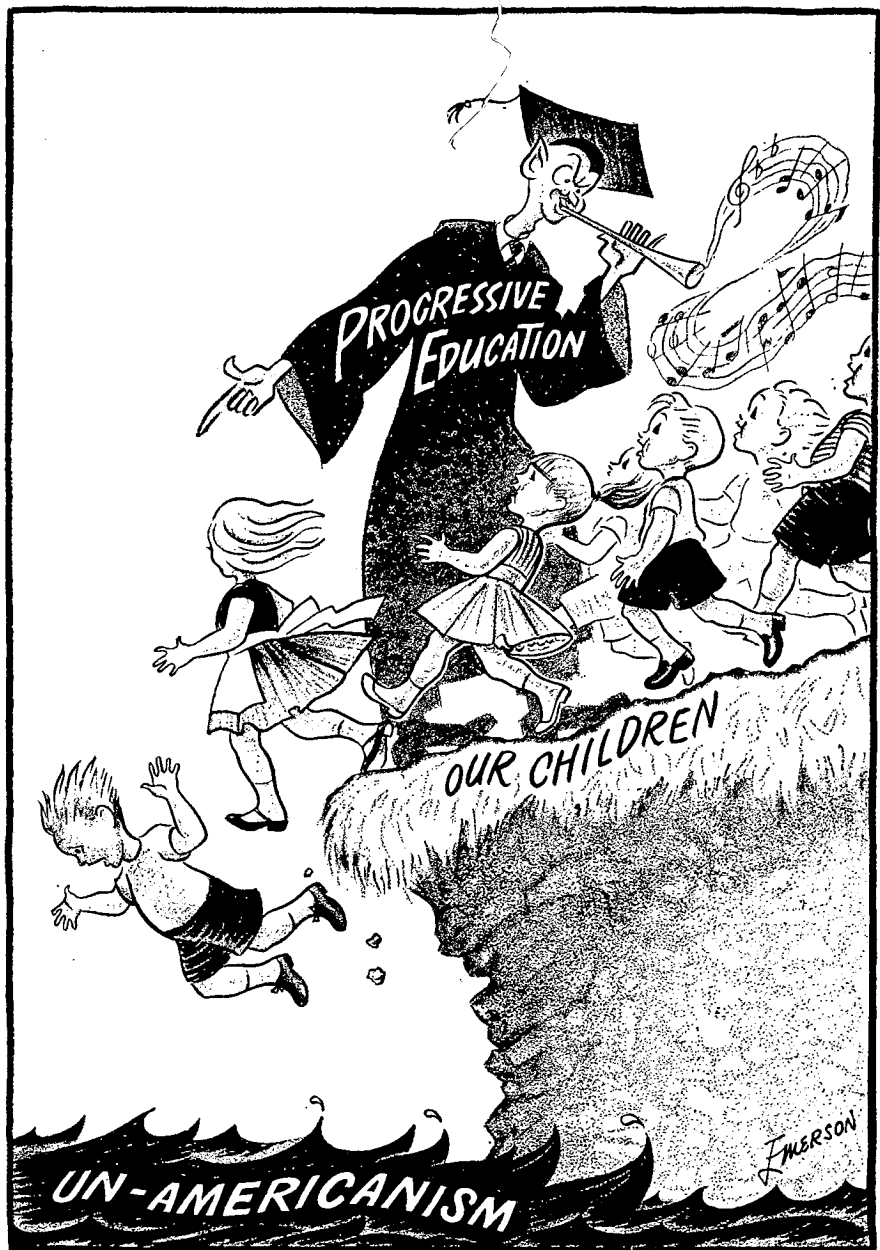
There is no place for the communistic clenched fist in Christianity. Today some church leaders are calling for a rapprochement to the Soviet Union, saying that the Communists have changed their attitude. The Communists are not as outspoken against Christianity as they once were, but it is only an intermission for deceptive purposes. They have not changed in their hatred of Jesus Christ. Karl Marx declared that religion is "the opium of the people," and Nikita Khrushchev says: "The Communists have not changed their minds about religion. We remain the atheists we have always been; we are doing as much as we can to liberate those people who are still under the spell of this religious opiate."

Basically the world struggle is between Communism and Christianity.

Counted Out

Cracked skulls and bruised knuckles were the traditional aftermath of the annual Donnybrook Fair, at one time held each August in Donnybrook, Ireland, but outlawed in 1855. The Fair was the occasion of gala celebrating and jovial fun but invariably wound up in fighting and brawling. From this beginning any convivial gathering which deteriorates to a brawl or rowdyism is called a "Donnybrook."

—RUSSELL NEWBOLD



Danger Ahead

by Pat Walsh

RECENTLY, the Presidium of the Soviet Academy of Sciences heard a report from the delegation of Soviet nuclear scientists who took part in the Second International Conference of Scientists sponsored by Cyrus Eaton at Pugwash, Nova Scotia, Canada.

The Presidium approved the decisions of this conference and hailed Professor Alexander Kouzine, a member of the Soviet delegation, when he stated that the delegates from the United States, Canada, Red China, France, Germany, Australia and the USSR unanimously adopted the decision of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR for the unilateral cessation of all nuclear experiences.

The bombshell of the Presidium meeting was the statement by Professor Kouzine that a conference of nuclear scientists will be called for September, 1958, and that this conference will be held in Vienna.

Following close on the heels of this sensational announcement, the Soviet News Agency, Tass, released a statement, carried by Reuters—all over the world—on June 5th, that Nikita Khrushchev, Soviet Premier, had written a personal letter of thanks to Mr. Cyrus Eaton for "his efforts to end the menace of a nuclear war." Tass said that Khrushchev gave "homage to the work of the Canadian-born industrialist who organized a conference of nuclear scientists at Lac Beauport, near Quebec City, last April."

By a strange coincidence the *Fund for the Republic*, that same week, swamped the United States and Canada with a pamphlet entitled "*A Mike Wallace Interview With Cyrus A. Eaton.*" In this interview, Eaton accused the FBI of being a "Gestapo" and stated that "We're certainly worse in that respect than the Russians" in referring to FBI internal security work.

These alarming aspects of Mr. Eaton's sponsorship of Kremlin-like politics should alert all American and Canadian citizens to the consequences behind these so-called conferences where Communist delegates from the USSR, Red China and Poland link up with fellow-travelling scientists from other countries to implement Moscow's subtle and cunning tactics to "outlaw nuclear war." This is the final step to soften up the Free World and to facilitate all out Soviet nuclear annihilation.

The superior child needs
as much attention as the inferior one

Young Geniuses:

Our Greatest Waste

by Henry S. Galus

WITH deliberate, fancy letters, Karl sculptured, more than wrote, the last sentence of his exam paper. He always managed to finish well ahead of his sixth-grade classmates. When he had dropped his paper in the teacher's basket, he lingered there for her attention. Maybe this time, he thought, she'd let him visit the science lab or go to the library to read that book on entomology.

Her busy pencil stopped. "No," she said, looking up and anticipating his question, "you may not leave this room to go to any library. You know the rules, dear. They don't permit special privileges. Why must you forever rush your tests?"

"But I went slower this time."

A frown settled on her face. "Please return to your desk."

Karl obeyed, but his thoughts were rebellious ones: he'd show her—the next time he'd skip ques-

tions, give wrong answers, maybe even turn in an incompleted paper—what did he ever get by doing his best in classwork?

Karl, immaturity, is cultivating a dangerous attitude that may stifle the use of his best abilities for the remainder of his education—or his life. He's standing at the crossroads of decision, and his teacher is not helping him. Maybe he will forget his interest in entomology.

Is the loss of one future entomologist important or merely a personal concern? It approaches a tragedy for us all, declares the American Association for Gifted Children, when each loss of a budding talent is multiplied against the peak rate of progress we must maintain in the medical, scientific and social fields. "To the extent we fail to discover and utilize the potentialities of each generation, we are dissipating our greatest source of wealth."

The Educational Policies Commission has estimated that well over ten percent of our current school population falls into Karl's group of "young geniuses" who score 120 IQ or higher. Probably upwards of 300,000 children would score at top intellect *if* discovered and tested. All but a splinter portion are in effect thumb-twiddling away precious time and aptitude while "waiting for the rest of the class to catch up."

A Harvard University two-year survey indicated that teachers and school administrators are largely careless or ignorant about the human and curricula ways of tapping this rich brain-mine. In numerous cases, however, their willingness to help the gifted child is hamstrung by complacent communities. It would be nice to give these smart kids the special attention they require, but nationally it would mean 800,000 new teachers and \$15-billion worth of school construction, and that is too costly for a while.

But can we afford to ignore for any length of time two urgent crises: first, at home, the demand for scientists, doctors and engineers has never been more critical; second, whether or not we like it individually or politically, there's no doubt about the long-range American responsibility of piloting world economy, politics and culture?

Educators—like Lowell H. Hattery, department of public administration, American University—say that the *ability potential* of our pop-

ulation remains limited. Mr. Hattery points to recent studies by the Office of Scientific Personnel which established the supply of "trainables" for high-level scientific and professional activity to be in a barrel-scraping condition. This makes it essential to concentrate on better schooling for more able students at almost any cost. "Any other practice," they report, "constitutes an indefensible, wasteful neglect of our human resources."

Science's legions, defending democracy's liberties on every technical front, are depleting as naturally as ever in relation to the college entrance trend of the nation's high IQ students—a trend that is cause for alarm! This is made manifest by a finding of Professor G. Gilbert Wrenn, University of Minnesota educational psychologist. He notes that *50-percent of our most able youths suddenly switch paths at high school graduation and head for a life of mediocrity.*

OBVIOUSLY the favorable odds at the college entrance point could be raised if the number of "drop outs" were lessened in the preceding grades. But unfortunately, according to a report of the United States Office of Education, barely more than 48-percent of pupils, entering the fifth grade together, last through high school graduation. Where is the glow of interest blacked out or never lighted, nev-

er developed or enhanced? Where does the worst fault lie, in grade or high school? "It is evident that a significant gross loss of talent occurs at every stage of the educational process," Dr. Hattery asserts. The guilt has been detected wherever there is inferior instruction to start with, poor "extra guidance" or none at all, lack of individualized attention which is the only method of realizing gain in many cases, no effort to look into a superior child's emotional troubles, and no "little push of motivation" that might speed an otherwise lackadaisical young genius to rich attainments.

For example, the rickety practice of providing education at the "lowest common denominator" is forcing little more than boredom and frustration on thousands of outstanding elementary pupils. Dr. Lewis Terman, Stanford University professor emeritus in psychology and pioneer in the study of gifted youngsters, recognizes that nearly half of all high-IQ students, as early as age ten, can be considered advanced in mastery of the curriculum from two to four grades ahead of themselves. "An unsuitable educational regime can retard such a child until he loses interest or *forgets* how to study," says Dr. Terman.

TOO OFTEN a teacher interprets the superior pupil's lesser need of attention as little or no need. Her verdict is, "Johnny is smart enough to take care of himself." That's a

damaging disregard of his emotional side, charges Dr. Paul Witty, of Northwestern University, another long-time expert in problems of the gifted. He tells the case of Nancy. "On visiting her classroom, I noted that every time a question was asked, Nancy's hand was waving." The teacher finally faced her. "I am not going to call on you," she announced. "I know you have the right answers."

This constant rebuff was interpreted emotionally by the girl to mean, "You aren't supposed to take part in activities on a par with your classmates." She withdrew deeper into herself, eventually becoming timid and completely unresponsive—a hazardous handicap at her age.

"Grade-skipping" or acceleration is not new and was first recognized as a practical means of encouraging the bright child's abilities to emerge for fuller cultivation. Unfortunately, the same type of teacher or administration which either uncaringly or unintelligently stifles a Nancy, will also throw a ten-year-old Michael emotionally off balance, causing his eagerness for knowledge to drown in unhappiness and frustration. Mike's grade-skipping amounted to that. He was trapped in the familiar "sink or swim by yourself" practice of many of our schools. At first he was "swimming" better than most of his new fifth-grade partners, but soon his teacher saw that he was taking on an increasing shyness; he

wouldn't mix with his classmates at recess and entered none of their play. His marks began to topple. The trouble was rooted in Mike's size. The games of his "big" fifth-grade mates were too rough for him, and they called him a sissy because he avoided them. This amounted to a double blow, physically and emotionally. Mike's mental ability was simply racing too far ahead of his social maturation.

"The more gifted a child is, the greater the chance of a discrepancy between his mental development and his physical aptitudes," declares Dr. Rhea K. Boardman, of the counseling center for gifted children, New York University.

Mike's example has been repeated so many times over that a growing number of prominent educators oppose almost any acceleration in the elementary grades. The National Education Association states, "The damage that can be done to the child's personality is too high a price to pay for advantages that may accrue to his intellectual development . . . especially if comparable advantages can be gained by other means."

WHAT OTHER means? Dr. Hedwig O. Pregler, principal of the Colfax School in Pittsburgh, is demonstrating that a "curriculum enrichment" plan can pay fascinating rewards in one direction while insuring the child's emotional development. Dr. Pregler's early ex-

periments began with the discovery that 95 of her youngsters of 130 IQ or better usually finished regular class assignments in half the time needed by average pupils. Against grade-skipping, she, instead, formed special clubs to utilize the children's spare time. But the children felt they were being discriminated against. While in the clubs, they were missing out on the usual fun the other youngsters enjoyed.

Dr. Pregler then switched to another method of separation. She divided slow, medium and fast learners, according to their academic attainments, into "workshops" meeting in their own huge room. Today this program resembles a fertile garden where every sort of interest is permitted to bloom freely. In one corner a group of senior-graders tackles hard mathematics problems. An 11-year-old is beating a rapid-fire staccato on a typewriter. Three others in their own circle are culturing plant growth. Another half-pint is studying the movements of a guinea pig. A microscopic analysis of bacteria pre-occupies three more "young scientists."

Briefly, Colfax pupils are accelerated in studies, not classrooms; they still learn how to study and play with youngsters of their own social age. "We do not claim to have the final possible answer to the problem of the gifted child," says Dr. Pregler. However, the Colfax sys-

tem clearly is preventing the fundamental "inequalities of opportunity existing in the typical elementary school."

The fact is that the school not only recognized its shortcomings but attempted to correct them. Failure to readjust the curriculum is the worst fault to be found within school systems today, declares Dr. Witty. True, many a teacher tries to alter the condition on her own; yet it's usually an unwieldy assignment with the odds stacked against her. For in large classes, sometimes the pressure of extremely retarded pupils and other obstacles soon will force her to abandon her task, no matter how strongly she feels her responsibility to the superior minority.

FREQUENTLY, in this state of abandonment, other harm arises from the mentally endowed children's inheritance of smugness, egotism and like attitudes toward the "dummies" with whom they associate. This is a prime reason why some authorities, including Psychologist Edith Fox Carlson, Massachusetts Division of Mental Hygiene, advocate both the elementary and high schools' formation of "special classes." After a six-year experiment with such classes in Brockton, the psychologist found that when gifted children are lifted completely out of their classes and placed among brainy equals, not only does their snobbishness disap-

pear but moreover, "the gifted child's inherent pattern and rhythm of learning is not disturbed." These Massachusetts youngsters continually score high in academic assignments and cover ground at a speedier rate. New-found competition in the special class often can draw out ability that even tops the maximum that was expected.

Discoveries of once-dormant talent in the unrestricted atmosphere of special classes have sold Cleveland on its Major Work Classes, Detroit on its XYZ Divisions, Los Angeles on its Opportunity Rooms. New York City has its Intellectually Gifted Child Groups for grade-schoolers, Rapid Advancement Classes for junior-high pupils, and Honor Classes and Schools at the secondary educational level.

These "honor programs," according to the United States Office of Education, are being duplicated by only a small fraction of our schools, despite the fact that the majority need to redesign outmoded setups. Slightly over 4,000 grade-schoolers and 16,500 high-school students find themselves in special classes. Faculty of lax secondary schools—and their easily satisfied communities—must be brought face to face with evidence of the harm wrought by such apathy. Psychiatric studies reveal that, from the start of intellectual growth—at age 10 for the average youth—*peak development will last only seven to nine years more*, an incredibly short span. Be-

fore Jimmy is 20, his maximum "learning faculty" has begun to wane slightly. Little change in his mental absorption powers takes place until he is 23-25, when a definite decline begins.

It's at the *onset* of the "slow down" point, approximately in the junior and senior grades of high school, that the student urgently needs help. If superior abilities have been detected in him, but he shows no real intention of going on to college, the high school administration is confronted with the critical responsibility of trying to renew his waning enthusiasm for study.

THAT SOCIETY'S required cognizance of these facts is virtually nonexistent with respect to the estimated 600,000 superior students in our high schools is evidenced by another startling fact: leaving out metropolitan New York, *all other American cities combined* account for only ten percent of the enrollees in special classes or schools!

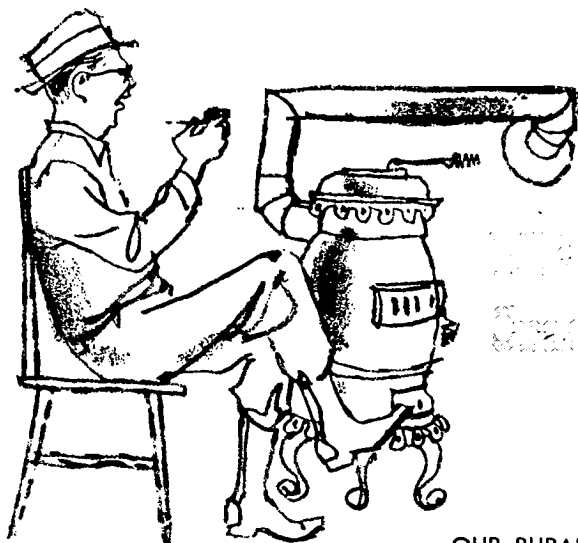
Far too rare, for example, are copies of New York's publicly financed "specialized high schools." These units are created apart from the general high schools for top-bracket youths who have decided on a particular life's work and reveal genuine aptitude for it. The Brooklyn Technical and Stuyvesant High Schools, High School of Music and Art, and Bronx High School of Science slant their curricula heavily toward a "purpose,"

like limitlessly developing a would-be biologist's foundation in the subject. At the same time, future biologist Johnnie's education "is not devoid of esthetic or cultural content," says Dr. Morris Meister, principal of the Bronx institution. "The fact is that these students are exposed to *more* English, *more* social studies, *more* mathematics and as much foreign language, music and art as students in general high school." Any outstanding youth is obviously capable of assimilating the greater quantity. The specialized high school is worth the investment by any city of 100,000 or more.

Alumni of the Bronx High School of Science constitute a tremendous boon to the American welfare: almost 300 are doctors and dentists, 1,500 engineers, 200 research specialists, 500 laboratory technicians, 1,000 science instructors.

The school's much envied but little duplicated contribution goes far toward solving one of our most pressing problems: "replenishing our sadly depleted stock of scientifically-trained intelligence."

The depletion can be checked by eliminating our neglect of bright boys and girls. The foes of freedom have proved themselves capable of rivaling our best technical advance. It's time for us to consider a truth: our Republic's *preservation* hinges on talent's *conservation*. As Dr. Meister puts it, "Not only is our national security at stake, but the security of civilization itself!"



THE SAWDUST TRAIL Speaker Harold Corner

OUR RURAL EDITORS SPEAK OUT

A Tip From A Farmer

"I see in your church convention," said an old farmer to the preacher, "that you discussed the subject, 'How to get people to attend church.' I have never heard a single address at a farmers' convention on how to get the cattle to come to the rack. We spend our time discussing the best kind of feed."

THE SAWDUST TRAIL
SIOUX CITY, IOWA

We're in Your Corner, Too!

At present *This Corner* is not as concerned with the application of "academic freedom" at Southern

Methodist University, nor with the accomplishments of the recent unusual forum held on that campus, as it is with the startling revelation which came forth during those recent proceedings. Being somewhat old-fashioned and not having a modern up-to-date outlook causes *This Corner* to feel that there is a definite absence of the right kind of attitude in at least a part of the student body.

Friends, patrons, and alumni of Southern Methodist University would have been deeply disturbed if they could have heard the spontaneous applause given two statements in particular during that recent forum.

The first of these statements was

an underhanded smear of the Public Affairs Luncheon Club of Dallas. What is being taught this student body to cause so large a segment of it to applaud loudly an ex-convict's rebuke of a Dallas woman's club whose principal shortcoming, if indeed it be one, is patriotic devotion to their country?

It is difficult to conceive of a more discouraging episode than to hear the biased accusations of one convicted of conspiracy to overthrow the government of this country belittle a group of ladies whose dedication is to preserve, to the best of their ability, the form of government enjoyed by this country—and then receive an outburst of applause for his efforts—but this discouraging event was quickly equalled and surpassed.

In reply to a question asked by Dr. Douglas Jackson, the speaker stated that he was not a militant atheist, that he does not fight against religion, and accordingly, felt that he was entitled to respectful acceptance of his right to be an atheist. This statement received an even greater amount of spontaneous applause. Evidently, "academic freedom" has accomplished "remarkable" results when expressions of atheism can garner an ovation from a Methodist student body.

This Corner does not fully know what is being taught on the campus of Southern Methodist University, but it is becoming disturbingly ap-

parent as to what is not being taught there.

PARK CITIES-NORTH DALLAS NEWS
DALLAS, TEXAS

The Great Give-Away

A while back the writer was in Alaska and visited the Eskimo country. The government is kind to them. No, I will take that back: the government is cruel to them. They have been one of the hardest races in all history, but the government is changing that.

We have built, or are now building, a million dollars worth of houses for them in the remote parts of Alaska. A MILLION DOLLARS worth of houses for them. They are usually built in clusters, and they told me they always had a central heating plant as well as a motion picture show.

They will probably starve now, for who would get out of a steam-heated house and leave a picture show, to go out and kill a walrus or a polar bear? But on second thought, they will not have to do this for the paternalistic government will send them food and other supplies so they can "live a more comfortable life."

There is one cheery side to it—that is, for the polar bears and the walruses: they will not run such chances as they have been doing through the years.

If this were all there was to the situation, it would not be so bad, but, writing to a clever Congress-

man concerning the matter, he replied, "That is a small matter. We have about 700 such governmental projects, and they are very comparable to the Eskimo situation."

Are you interested enough to contact your Congressman and protest the "great give-away"?

CAPTAIN TOM GIBSON

THE SUMMIT SUN

FRIAR'S POINT, MISSISSIPPI

"In-Ter-Leck-Shuls"

*Now I ain't no in-ter-leck-shul,
like we've got in Washin'ton,
Who vows that our code o' tax
an' spend is the biggest sort
o' fun;*

*"We're 'Brothers to The
World,'" they tell us workin'
folks,*

*"An' yer Bible's out o' date
except fer brainless blokes!—
We've got to embrace ol' Athe-
ism, if we aim to git along,
An' ennything else that's mean
an' wicket an' plumb low-
down wrong!"—*

*They tell us that our thinkin's
jist downright dumb an'
dense,*

*An' though they may be in-
ter-leck-shuls, they have no
Common Sense!*

W. S. DAVIS

DOGWOODS WEEKLY

KANNAPOLIS, NORTH CAROLINA

Negroes In The North

We quote: "Since the beginning of World War I, Southern Negroes

have been wooed to the North on the promise of economic, social and political equality, and the rosy future of a land flowing with milk and honey, and almost to the man, those who have gone in search of the promised land have stuck to the story, despite their bitter disappointments."

Editor Greene stated that the truth is beginning to find support from "some unsuspected voices" like that of Adam Clayton Powell, Congressman from New York and pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, world's largest Negro congregation, who told his congregation "where you came from it's getting better than where you are."

Editor Greene also quoted in the editorial excerpts from a letter to a local banker from an old woman who left Mississippi and went to Chicago in search "of the promised land," as follows: "Dear Sir: The conditions for work here is bad. The people is suffering. You will get some of your money in May, the balance in June. The Southern white man is the colored man's friend. I can tell the people about the state of Illinois. They better stay in Mississippi. The Southern white is the colored man's friend. Yours truly, Katie Mae Owen."

THE JACKSON ADVOCATE
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

The Great Question

Five million Americans are jobless but Washington's answer is to

give \$225 million worth of economic aid to India, a nation not even friendly to us, a nation whose Premier Nehru said: "There is essentially no difference between American occupation of Japan and Russian occupation of Hungary."

Senator Bridges calls this "the second foreign aid shocker within two weeks." He is referring to the previous loan of \$98 million to Communist Poland and \$62½ million in farm surpluses sent to Communist Yugoslavia.

Senator Bridges says he is not against foreign aid as such, "But I do believe that aid to Communist or neutralist regimes is completely contrary to the concept of the program." He adds, "Our proven friends ask us for help and are told that sufficient funds are not available. How are we to retain their confidence and their support?"

Nehru favored the admission of Red China to the United Nations.

India and Nehru did not put a single man or gun on the Korean front. India's contribution was an ambulance unit and a few jute bags.

India would not condemn Russia's actions in Hungary.

Senator Bridges is to be commended for his stand against this giving of almost a quarter of a billion dollars to India, on top of the millions we have given that nation.

The great question still remains: How long are the American people going to put up with giving

away billions of dollars to enemy foreigners, when good American citizens here at home are out of jobs?

THE MANCHESTER UNION LEADER
MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Concentrate on U.S.A.

When will the United States of America learn that it cannot wet-nurse the entire world?

When will the United States of America stop taking the American wage earner's dollars to try to buy the friendship of other countries that hate us for what we have?

When will the United States of America learn that the place to fight commUNism is not in foreign lands, but right here in our own country?

We hope our efforts to reach the moon by space travel will not become successful, surely not while Eisenhower is at the White House, for the first thing he will do will be to shoot Richard Nixon up there to see how many American dollars it will take to teach them to grow cotton, grain and livestock and then furnish the fertilizer and the personnel to grow it, in competition with our own country.

Never in all the history of America have we had such asinine leadership as we now have in Washington. Our leaders need to take their fingers out of world wide pies and concentrate on the U.S.A.

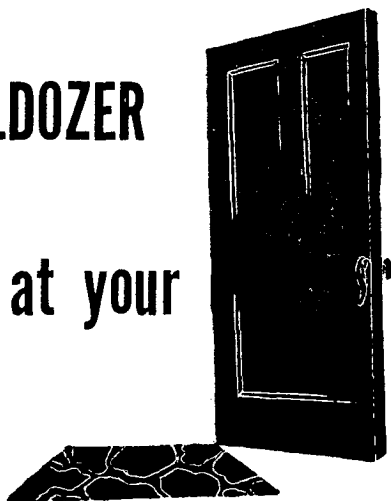
THE PRENTISS HEADLIGHT
PRENTISS, MISSISSIPPI

*Socialistic schemes for redevelopment
hide plans to confiscate private property*

BULLDOZER

at your

by Jo Hindman



FEDERAL LAW, teamed with state statute, code and municipal ordinance, is fostering a dictatorship over the rights of all American property owners. No person who owns a house and lot in the United States is safe from certain provisions of the National Housing Act, abetted by bolstering state and municipal laws which special privilege groups are using to bankrupt Americans and to drive them out of their homes.

Public housing authorities forcibly evicted Frank White, 80, then posted a notice which shut the octogenarian out of the dwelling that he'd occupied for 35 years.

Officials served condemnation papers upon Major Lewis Scott. Time and again, the retired soldier stood between threat of housing authority bulldozers and the house

Mrs. Hindman is a regular contributor of both fiction and non-fiction to several national magazines. A graduate in commerce and business administration, University of Southern California, she has held responsible positions in business and industry, while maintaining a keen interest in civic and national affairs. As author, lecturer, publicist and editor, she steadfastly has upheld the principles of American competitive free enterprise.

that sheltered his motherless youngsters. The house is still standing, pending litigation, but the major is dead, hounded to his grave by brutalities that provoked a fatal heart attack.

A housing authority bulldozer demolished the makeshift camping equipment that the evicted Poser family set up in front of a cave which they dug in the hillside of their razed homesite while toiling to ready another edifice in which to live.

Silvery-haired Alice Martin still pleads for justice while she holds out in the pathetic fortress of her frame house, which, she claims, was on a lot taken from her fraudulently by collusion and forgery.

These Americans, and thousands with them, have lost their constitutional rights and their homes. While these events happened in Los Angeles, the same thing can happen anywhere in the United States, as a result of conditions created by public housing and so-called "slum clearance and rehabilitation laws." These forces are confiscating private property and impoverishing free Americans, changing them into helpless, hopeless, welfare-state serfs.

Weed-choked land in Los Angeles, bulldozed bare of an entire neighborhood of homes, whose empty driveways, terraces, and stairways stood unused for years, is today one such vacated battlefield, the now-famous site where

the former Brooklyn Dodgers and their playful supporters are preparing to play ball. The ballplayers are in no way to be held responsible for the appalling situation, which started eight years ago.

At that time, owners of the property were forced off, their sacrifice demanded by public authorities who declared that there was a "need" for the land and that public housing apartments to promote the public welfare would rise upon the land.

THIS valuable real estate, known as Chavez Ravine, has since passed from hand to hand. Last year, the public owner, the City of Los Angeles, passed a controversial ordinance transferring the acreage to private interests from New York, as a lure to entice the Brooklyn ball club to Southern California. Considered oil-bearing, substantiated by oil wells pumping on its perimeter, the once-private land has been coveted by opportunists for years. The 1949 amendment to the United States National Housing Act merely provided schemers with a handy chance to pry Chavez Ravine out of the home-owners' hands.

The resulting land grab was worked in 1950 through public housing laws. The current land transfer to a third party, being effected by an agreement with glaring legal loopholes, was hotly contested by voters and taxpayers prior

to consummation of the deal. Ratification of the "giveaway" city ordinance triggered a referendum movement by a determined electorate who pushed the issue toward a ballot vote, in June, 1958.

THE MUDDLE never would have happened had federal government *refrained from competing with free enterprise*. The proposed 23rd Amendment, known as the Gwinn Amendment, which would eliminate government as a business *entrepreneur*, if passed, could lessen occurrences in America such as the tragedy of Chavez Ravine.

National policy on housing is two-pronged: one section helped spawn the public housing scandals of the early 1950's in which losers were Americans, such as Frank White, Major Scott, the Posers, and Mrs. Martin of Chavez Ravine. Another section of the Act, which set the stage for "redevelopment," is currently helping to create another crop of victims.

The latest scheme, accelerated by federal amendment in 1954, is attacking property owners under "slum clearance and rehabilitation" provisions, and the nation-wide movement grabbed for more power in the 1958 Congress through increased appropriations.

A Federal spokesman has admitted publicly that densely populated Los Angeles, regarded nationally as a sociopolitical laboratory, is being used "to set a pat-

tern and serve as a model for communities throughout the Nation."

In light of this, the city's unfinished destruction of homes in Chavez Ravine, perpetrated under public housing authority through laws still standing on the books, plus the demolition that is leveling other neighborhoods in Los Angeles, should alert all householders throughout the United States that *strange laws are being written and passed*, and that they should look into the laws under which they live. For a long time—and patiently—socialism in housing has been nibbling at the laws which protect home ownership.

Public officials who perpetrated the Chavez Ravine land steal knew about it months ahead of the property owners whose homes were later destroyed. Families in the 7,500-person neighborhood learned one Monday morning that their home sites were "needed" for a public housing project. The blow was struck in July, 1950, through letters delivered by the Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles (HACLA) to each property owner in Chavez Ravine.

Condemnation papers backed by Eminent Domain, harassment by process servers, forced sales at cut-rate prices, law suits, court fights, humiliations, eviction outrages, and physical injuries inflicted upon home-owners by petty bureaucrats were outrageous occurrences of those days. American men and

women died of heart attacks, strokes, and nervous disorders, brought on by the appalling situation, and children were orphaned.

The anti-public housing Proposition No. 10 was placed on California's November, 1950, ballot, and passed, restoring to citizens in the state the right of deciding locally whether or not their city should engage in socialistic public housing.

Angelenos held such an election in 1953 and voted public housing out. This mandate was declared illegal by the California Supreme Court, due to an intervening lawsuit filed by HACLA against the City of Los Angeles, which was trying to break its contract with the housing authority. The City lost. Elsewhere throughout the United States, similar court fights were going against taxpayers in favor of the socialistic public housing planners.

The United States Government Operations committee finally took notice, arrived in Los Angeles, exposed the scandal there, flushed out numerous Communist fronters and Fifth Amendment witnesses in HACLA, and no doubt influenced the Congress of 1954 which turned thumbs down on Eisenhower's proposed public housing program for that year.

The Chavez Ravine incident illustrates not only the bludgeoning power of Eminent Domain wrongly used; but also it illustrates a facet

of national housing policy still on the books which allows state housing authority the power to spell out an anti-free enterprise policy which, in effect, can be invoked to confiscate private property upon which to build public housing units. The method in Chavez Ravine was brutally simple: The neighborhood was declared a "slum" following a survey in which penalty points were assessed for "poor housekeeping," the owners being charged with having loose boards, bad garbage cans, lack of stair rails, and some degree of repairable plumbing.

"Necessity" was claimed by the housing authority, private enterprise was charged with inability to finance sanitary and suitable housing in accordance with provisions of the law. To qualify for federal funds, the state needed to prove that private enterprise was derelict. California housing law contains the *anti-free enterprise policy* which is the keystone of socialistic public housing. States with statutes containing similar policy include Alabama, Florida, Pennsylvania and others.

THIS WAS the kiss of death, in so far as home owners in Chavez Ravine were concerned. Once condemnation papers were served upon a home owner—and invariably they were served to any owner who refused to sell and be fleeced—his certificate of occupancy was

revoked, and a placard posted, shutting him out of his house. The certificate is "permission" which the City of Los Angeles "gives" to an owner to live in the house he has purchased or built. Living in a dwelling without an occupancy certificate constitutes a misdemeanor in Los Angeles, drawing the fine of \$500 per day or six months in jail—or both.

Chavez Ravine is proof positive that such totalitarian laws have worked to punish free Americans and to force them out of their homes. Following the mass eviction of 1950, street signs in Chavez Ravine stood pointing to nowhere, its driveways, walks, and access stairways led into vacant weed lots, its water mains rotted to rust. The entire area lies as a graveyard chargeable to socialism. With the exception of just 12 remaining families still fighting for their rights, its people have vanished.

The June 1958 election transferred this former homesite of thousands of people into the hands of the private corporation that owns the Dodger ball club. Angelenos have been twice betrayed over the property, most recently by voters who were hoodwinked by biased press, television, and radio pressure into approving the "giveaway" contract. Those who have erroneously labeled the squeeze action as "private enterprise" have done tremendous disservice to reputable American competitive free enterprise

which is based on right, not might.

Cases stemming from economic disturbances, spawned elsewhere throughout the Nation by socialistic public housing operations, have been fought through the courts of Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Florida, Georgia, Minnesota, Texas, Montana, Michigan, Kentucky, and other states. Planned socialism, in practically all cases, won the judgments. Individual rights lost.

CURIOUSLY, neighborhoods selected by government agencies for "improving the public welfare," represented sites of future economic wealth. In addition to its oil, centrally located Chavez Ravine offers other possibilities to the metropolitan area whose population, predicted by researchers, will skyrocket to 9,400,000 by 1970.

Sawtelle, the neighborhood most lately eyed by public planners, likewise is desirably located between downtown Los Angeles and the beach cities in an area known around the globe as the playground of Southern California. Famous Wilshire Boulevard traverses it. Standing in the way of the "planners" are private owners of the property who acquired it in earlier days. Their lives have gone into the making of the city that grew, surrounded, enveloped, and now wants to oust them without proper compensation. Correction of present inequities could go far in guaranteeing property owners the

right to realize the accrued profit on their land and its future potentials. Home owners need legal injunction against losing their homes because of a set of fluctuating laws which one day says a stairway is too narrow, tomorrow that a ceiling is too low. Continuation of conditions as they exist now, will not only serve to throw the victims of 1958 onto the welfare state roll, but through lack of intelligent, immediate action, may put the rest of free America on the government dole, also.

The 1954 Housing Act authorizes spending of federal money under certain provisions, to rehabilitate so-called blighted areas. Cumulative authorizations voted by Congress to date have mounted to billions of dollars. Cities tapping this federal money pool are creating local urban renewal authorities (URA), and are drafting master plans, including mass relocation of displaced home owners. As an example, Los Angeles is now chalked into 1,000 neighborhoods with blight declared present in all.

FHA and Public Housing Administration play major roles in so-called rehabilitation. After URA has helped the city to knock down and clear off the sites "needed" (cities borrow federal money to finance the prerequisite surveys leading to demolition) FHA, under Sections 220 and 221 of the 1954 Housing Act, makes it easier for private developers and speculators, or pub-

lic bodies, to get money to build houses on the sites. FHA does this by insuring loans, making it practically impossible for money lenders to lose. Under federally-required provisions, displaced homeowners are moved into other quarters, which in some instances are bleak apartments in run-down public housing units.

Such are the forces, put in motion by federal money, which are lined up against the people in Sawtelle. Ironically, the scandal is shaping under a misnamed, pro-private enterprise angle which distinguishes The Sawtelle Plan among other urban renewal projects underway in the nation, and marks it as a special, federally-approved experiment designed to set a pattern for the rest of the United States.

REDEVELOPMENT through so-called private enterprise is being flaunted in The Sawtelle Plan as a "front" covering police-state tactics, being carried out under guise of state and local law.

Taylor Paine lives in a dwelling built to conform to standards acceptable a few years ago. After the urban renewal inspectors went through Paine's home, Paine received an official complaint from the building and safety department, listing items such as a missing window screen, a broken window pane, a side yard that is one foot too narrow, and absence of plumbing for

a washing machine, not needed by the family (they send their washing to a laundry) plus other charges which Paine categorically denies as false. He has been ordered to "demolish or conform," and a lien has been slapped against the property.

A widow who rents rooms to college boys attending nearby UCLA states that it took one week for building, electrical, plumbing, and structural inspectors to measure, peek, and thump their way through her home. "We hear now that they are coming back for the cockroach inspection," she joked wryly, "but I am not going to let them in."

A resident, who asked inspectors to produce a search warrant, has not had her premises entered.

Al Vinn, residing in the same "blight designated" neighborhood, improved his two houses with asbestos siding, built a new garage and an addition to one of the dwellings, proceeding under legally approved building permits, issued as recently as March, 1957. The paint was scarcely dry when urban renewal inspection crews went over the premises. On September 25, 1957, Vinn received a complaint from the city building and safety department, listing more than 50 violations, and ordering "demolish, remove, or conform to Los Angeles Municipal Code or State Housing Act on or before October 25, 1957."

Such citations, listing chimerical, unsworn complaints, issuing dem-

agogic demolition orders, and threatening drastic punishments and fines, are being used in The Sawtelle Plan as deadly weapons to destroy constitutional property rights—by actions tantamount to confiscation—and to throw property into profiteering hands.

The document went on to declare Vinn's house a "substandard residential building," and a certificate so stating has been filed with the County Recorder, constituting a lien which causes the property's market value to dive.

"Survey chasers" are buying up such blacklisted property from bewildered owners. Money lenders and land sharks are jockeying to serve on a consulting panel formed to "counsel and advise" the home owners concerning their dilemma. This panel is included in a larger 50-member urban renewal committee, composed of members representing The League of Women Voters, Greater Los Angeles, a welfare planning council, a bureau of public assistance and other groups.

THE ECONOMY of the United States has prospered upon the bedrock of competitive free enterprise, but use of federal funds and state planning as weapons to drum up business and to flush prospective customers into the hands of special privilege groups is diametrically opposed to constitutional private free enterprise.

Funds for rehabilitating houses

in the 286-acre Sawtelle tract are slated to come from privately-advanced loans on which the money lender is insured against loss by FHA. Outlining The Sawtelle Plan, a housing administrator publicly described Sawtelle as the largest such project yet certified to become eligible for Section 220 mortgage insurance. Property owners are throwing in the sponge by selling instead of borrowing. Speculators are gathering lots into parcels which soar to fabulous worth on the land market.

In The Sawtelle Plan, citation served home owners are directed to address appeals to a housing advisory and appeals board which comprises part of the totalitarian set-up. The citizen who faces this board, faces a one-entity power which is accuser, judge, and jury, all rolled into one.

ALAWSUIT, *Armistead vs. City of Los Angeles*, put a kink in the demolition routine early in 1957. The District Court of Appeals ruled that any order of demolition of private property under the police power must be based upon competent sworn evidence that the property falls within the legal concept of nuisance, and that there is no other way reasonably to correct the nuisance.

Temporarily stalled by the court order, the City Council drafted a proposed ordinance—even stiffer than the existing building ordi-

nance—which would make it practically impossible for judgments protecting home owners to be handed down based on the Armistead decision. Taxpayers from Sawtelle and other parts of Southern California have denounced the present and proposed legislation, and are condemning the entire scheme as the most vicious weapon yet devised by man for destruction of home ownership.

This is The Sawtelle Plan, approved by the federal government, and publicized by housing authorities as *an experiment which will set a pattern for the rest of the United States*.

Blasting the proposed ordinance are legal representatives of individual property owners, Small Property Owners League of America, and United Patriotic People of the United States of America. The Constitution Party took an official stand when the California State Chairman of the Party declared the proposed enacting ordinance to be in violation of the Constitution of the United States of America, and, if passed, would not be recognized as legal by the Constitution Party.

The Los Angeles councilmen backed off temporarily, but in a 9-4 vote retaliated against their constituents by giving more power to the demolition squad.

Time has now run out on many citations served on the Sawtelle people. Demolition of their homes

blacklisted as substandard, or fines at the rate of \$500 per day—as well as the threat of six months in jail—face the home owners. By June, practically all home owners in the blight-designated area were making plans to move. Immediately, the newspapers published an architect's drawing for a \$14 million office, shopping center, and 25-story luxury apartment house to be built by a "group" upon a five-acre section of the cleared Sawtelle land.

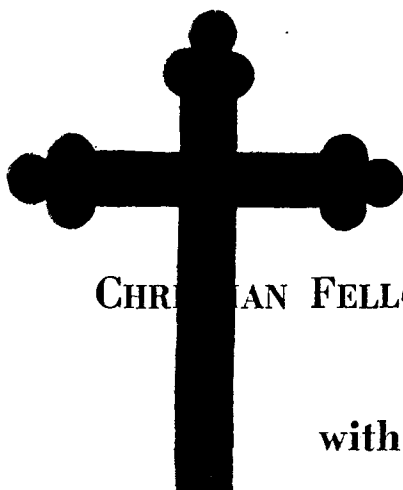
On the other side of Los Angeles, the ball club's take-over of Chavez Ravine landed in the courts. The public housing authority, which had "acquired" the land from private owners, subsequently deeded the property to the city with a "public use" restriction. Under the Dodgers contract, the city promised to use its best efforts to get the municipal housing authority to lift the deed restriction. An injunction suit against the city and the Dodgers contends that this restriction prevents the ball club from erecting its proposed stadium in the ravine because the action would constitute a gift of public funds to a private group, contrary to law. Chavez Ravine and Sawtelle represent graveyard and battlefield of housing authority policy—heartless, socialistic "redevelopment" with the individual home owner squeezed out.

The stage is set throughout the Nation for similar incidents, because all state legislatures with the

exception of nine, have passed laws authorizing public bodies within their borders to participate in federal slum clearance and blight redevelopment programs. The exceptional nine states are: Florida, Idaho, Louisiana, Mississippi, Montana, New Mexico, South Carolina, Utah, and Wyoming.

IN WASHINGTON, certain congressmen now are laying the foundation for more legislation to promote so-called "slum clearance and urban redevelopment" which, in practice, will be used in a mass attack upon the private property rights of American citizens. Staffs of the housing subcommittees of the Senate and House have scheduled hearings to find out what more the federal government should do to save so-called "deteriorating" neighborhoods and rip out hopeless ones. "The question," said a Senate subcommittee staffer, "is not whether to continue the slum clearance program, but *how big to make it.*"

Constitutional rights may yet be salvaged by repeal of all laws everywhere which infringe upon constitutional freedom. Americans can yet save rights, freedom, and liberty if they work through the courts, and through the force of enlightened public opinion, while always keeping their own lawmakers constantly aware that the People will retire them to obscurity, unless they act *for* the People and not *against* them.



CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP

with COMMUNISTS

by Carl McIntire

DR. CARL MCINTIRE, Pastor of the Bible Presbyterian Church of Collingswood, New Jersey, in a booklet entitled *THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES, 1957: An Appraisal*, shows how well the Kremlin campaign of buttering up western Christian leaders is working, despite the simultaneous Kremlin campaign of vilifying all religions.

On pages 12-14 Dr. McIntire says: "The visit of an official delegation from the National Council of Churches to Moscow, March 1956, brings to the fore the collaboration with the communists which has been going on over the years, and every true Christian in this hour of

national peril should renounce it all.

"The churches in Russia, what is left of them, are under the complete control of Georgi Karpov, a major general of the secret police."

Empire of Fear by Vladimir and Evdokia Petrov, pp. 97 and 98, reports Petrov's identification of Karpov:

"At this conference Stalin suggested that the character and erudition of Karpov made him an ideal man to represent the church on the Soviet Council of Ministers. His suggestion was applauded, and Karpov was appointed."

Yuri Rastvorov, a lieutenant colonel of the MVD for 11 years, who served under Karpov, testi-

fied before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, April 12, 1956, that Georgi Karpov was "head of the so-called religion section in MVD headquarters."

Rastvorov testified:

"The state controls all activity of the church in the Soviet Union."

He testified that Karpov sent his secret police agents to the seminaries that he permitted to exist. They graduated and became bishops in the church.

Thus the representatives of the National Council of Churches officially went to Moscow, and Georgi Karpov entertained them. According to a report in the National Council *Outlook*, official organ of the NCC, April, 1956, the reception was "in a most lavish Russian manner." The report says that Karpov "stressed the first visit by representatives of American churches, deplored the short visit, and urged many times that they come again."

On the cover of the NCC *Outlook* was a picture of the delegation marching across Red Square. To be the honored guests of a major general of the secret police, who was in charge of the communist enslavement and infiltration of the churches, created a spectacle which should have shocked the entire Christian world.

Emphasizing the accomplishments of his three-year term as president, Dr. Eugene Carson Blake said in St. Louis:

"Let me remind you that the National Council, during this triennium, organized and made possible the deputation of Protestant church leaders in the Soviet Union, and their return visit, a project which worked out more fruitfully and to less criticism than any of us dared hope before the fact. But we did it as a council because we thought it our Christian duty whatever the results in council support or council criticism.

LET ME inform you that the National Council (here I make a prediction) will similarly arrange, for the same reasons and to the same ends, further visits, such as with the churches of China, whenever it appears that the Chinese churches themselves wish and are prepared for such a project."

It is anything but a Christian duty for one to permit himself or the church which he represents to be used by the communists in their cold war.

The head of the Russian delegation which returned the visit to the United States was Metropolitan Nicolai, the second top ranking churchman of the Russian Orthodox Church, who is in charge of foreign relations for the churches. Nicolai, in speech after speech, has been the mouthpiece of the communists through the churches, castigating the West.

In a speech at the first session of the World Council of Peace, Ber-

lin, February 23, 1951, Nicolai said, referring to the Americans in Korea:

"From the first day of the lawless aggression, the American neo-fascists began a systematic cannibalistic destruction of the 'lower' Korean race. . . .

"These civilized savages arranged shooting matches with living targets, binding peasants to posts with barbed wire and shooting each of them over the heart of the target. Reviving the customs of the young-fascists, young-Yankees photographed these scenes for their family albums and sent them home to their fiancées and wives."

This material (and considerably more) was presented to the National Council leaders before they went to Moscow.

Nicolai has never retracted, apologized, or even attempted to explain his charges against the United States' soldiers in Korea.

The April *Outlook*, with picture after picture, shows Metropolitan Nicolai, in a very affectionate manner, holding Dr. Blake by his left arm as they walk from the air field. Gifts were exchanged. Chalices and crosses were given back and forth.

CLERGYMEN who serve the cause of communism and praise the atheistic state of Russia are not entitled to the name "Christian," and it is certainly not a "Christian duty" for Western clergymen to visit them, exchange fellowship with them in the name of Christ, and deceive the Christians of the West as to the true nature of the enslaved churches in Russia.

And now the National Council is to attempt the same identical affair with Red China. Shall this powerful church group in America be used now to cross out the lines that have been drawn by our nation against Red China?

John Dewey Opened the Gates

Although John Dewey was essentially a philosopher interested in the methodology of educators . . . many of his colleagues had different goals . . . Just as the Deweyites dominated the movement from 1903 to about 1932 in the educational reform, so the period after 1932 ushered in the second stage of the New Education stressing social and political reforms. It was led by the militant, "hard" Progressivists . . . Encouraged by the depression and the social and political climate of the times, this cult became more militant as its power increased. Thus it was that the educational reform movement growing out of Dewey's leadership opened the gates to a political and social reform movement of even greater significance.—*Bending the Twig*—by Augustin G. Rudd

This Is What They Said

► The terrible United Nations Charter, when ratified as a Treaty by our Senate on October 31, 1945, then became the Supreme Law of these United States.—Elizabeth Dilling

► And that every tongue should confess that JESUS CHRIST IS LORD, to the glory of God the Father.—Philippians 2:11

► All mankind should be permitted to exercise their God-given natural, inalienable birthright of economic freedom. The great stumbling block is our dishonest money system. The “exploiters” must lose their special usury racket of issuing money and controlling the nation’s credit while loading the individuals with debt.—Russell Maguire

► Foreign aid . . . the internationalists’ scheme to defraud American people.—Honorable Spruille Braden

► Today America stands at the crossroads on this question of taxes. With income taxes at a confiscatory level and with politics rampant in the granting of tax favors, the situation that confronts us again is “taxation without representation.” We have come to a point—and regardless of the pros and cons of our tax policies—where the central fact is that *if all American business were treated as the co-ops are treated, we would have a socialist nation.*—Martin J. Condon, III, Southern States Economic Council

► The Sudan today accepted the principle of Russian economic aid provided no conditions were attached. This decision came immediately after Mr. Eugene Black, president of the International Bank, had, according to Mr. Khalil, the Prime Minister, confirmed that the Bank was ready to grant the Sudan important loans.—*Daily Telegraph*, London

► The New York City—Moscow axis, it appears, is kept in a state of good running order.—*Candour Magazine*, London

► The way to a man’s heart is through his stomach—jumping down his throat is no short cut.—Anonymous

► United Nations is a Talkathon by a mouth with no teeth and two tongues, one in each cheek . . . a sounding board where friends and enemies can meet and compete for the neutralists and world opinion . . . a 60-nation debating society composed of friends, enemies, strangers, spies and cannibals, *in which we have seven percent of the vote and 80 percent of the obligations.*

Putting our faith and fortune, life and liberty into the hands of *the United Nations* today would be *like a cow entering a cage of hungry lions to vote on what they'd have for dinner tonight.*—Tom Anderson, Editor, *Farm & Ranch Magazine*

► A man doesn't begin to attain wisdom until he recognizes he is no longer indispensable.—Richard E. Byrd

► There is no wholly satisfactory substitute for brains, but silence is good in a pinch.—Cy Adams

► Psychiatry removes the sense of guilt occasioned by abnormal self-indulgence so that indulgence can continue with enjoyment.—Dr. Fred Schwartz

► We are extending the hand of welcome to Russian spies coming to our shores in the guise of farmers, scholars, and good-will ambassadors.—Dr. Francis Gannon

► Woe unto them that are at ease and trust in Washington, D. C.—Dr. Carl McIntire

► Living in the past has one thing in its favor—it's cheaper!—Wall Street Journal

► If it be of God, it will not fail—and if not of God, it deserves to fail.—Fred J. Bendel, in *All American Digest*

► The only church leaders allowed to operate in any of these countries, including Russia and Red China, are liberal, pro-commUNists. Their so-called churches are under the absolute control of communist-trained bishops and leaders. They are only used as mere window dressing for world propaganda and deception. All Bibles and evangelical Christian literature have long since been destroyed. They have allowed no Bible printings for all of these years.—Dr. William H. Pope, in *Christian Crusade*.

One Chicago School district changed the reading levels in three schools through special grouping



Solving the Reading Problem

by *Dr. John Bell* and *Arthur S. Green*

BY FOLLOWING the current literature about the teaching of reading, you may have concluded that success awaits without fail the teacher using the right technique. It is not such a simple matter.

Your favorite technique might be right for certain individuals if the teacher were free to deal with each alone. But in the course of each day these individuals appear before their teachers as constituents of a class, often with pupils seated wall-to-wall—perhaps 40 or 50 in a group. And reading is only one of the several important skills your child must learn at school. Good as the many systems of teaching reading may be, your child's teacher is often stymied be-

cause of time and material limitations, as well as by the many problems involving management and discipline. She may not be able to get around to ministering to the specific needs of pupils needing special help.

To understand why the problem of learning to read cannot be solved simply by demonstrating whether, for example, the phonetic approach is superior to others, you have to know much more about both the reading process itself and the problems of organizing programs of instruction in reading.

Learning to read is a highly complicated process. For extracting the full meaning from the printed page involves complex psychological pat-

terns of behavior: recognition, memory, insight, recall, carrying in mind a train of ideas or events and relating them properly, and myriads more. Also, reading is a physical process that involves such factors as training in motor coordination of eye muscles, in "keeping the place," in maintaining attention in following symbols across a printed page.

Different children have varying mental and physical abilities, as well as varying emotional and environmental backgrounds.

Another obstacle to coping with the problem successfully is the wide range of reading abilities at each grade level. One may find that the reading abilities of a fifth-grade class fan out from second-grade level to a level above 12th grade.

The big problem then is since children of the same school grade vary in their reading ability, how can we best teach reading to children as individuals without losing the advantages of the class and without making school costs skyrocket.

In Chicago's District Two (a public school district serving a metropolitan area embracing a population of more than 250,000 people) amazing results attest to the effectiveness of some of the district schools in meeting the widely varying reading needs of pupils. To appreciate how grouping for reading can help *your* child, let us examine three typical schools in Chicago's District Two. One may be similar to your child's school.

SCHOOL number one serves an "elite" population, in so far as Chicago neighborhoods go. The bulk of the children come from homes where parents are professional, managerial people, and merchants. The homes and apartment buildings are relatively new, family incomes above the national average, and a high cultural level is evident throughout the community. The school has more than its share of children of high mental ability, yet is not without its wide range of individual reading differences. For example, more than half of the pupils of a fourth-grade class can read at their expected grade level, nevertheless the range of this fourth grade still spreads from second grade through eighth.

Since reading is the one factor that influences most learning in other subjects, the children are grouped by the principal at each grade level from third through eighth, into classes according to their test scores in reading. Standardized reading tests are used. A typical grade level has three different classes—lowest, middle, and highest—with the least number in the lowest class. The nature of the reading materials and method is adapted to the reading abilities and needs of the different classes at each level of each grade. A teacher may recommend a change in grouping at any time if a child's performance demonstrates that he is not properly classified.

Teachers rotate from lowest to

highest groups from semester to semester. Both teachers and pupils benefit from this rotation.

To accommodate severely disabled readers, the school has a reading specialist who meets with smaller groups of children—from five to nine at a time—having similar reading problems. There, in a special room, they receive specific instruction to help them overcome their most pressing difficulties. Children who cannot recognize and understand words at their grade level are carefully trained in attacking root words, prefixes, suffixes, syllables, compound words, singular and plural words, and in deriving meaning from context.

For the exceptional children—those with IQ's of 125 and above—there is a special room where children at the intermediate grade level spend their entire school day. With membership held well below the school's average, children experience here a curriculum enriched at their levels.

Such an over-all program doesn't cut down the range schoolwise. It does, however, lessen the range and complexity of individual differences which face each teacher. Moreover, it avoids excessive duplication of teaching materials from room to room, a big factor in the school budget these days. What's more, it boosts pupil morale and makes individuals goal conscious, because pupils with the same difficulties working together and competing on a fair

basis make better progress individually.

SCHOOL number two is located in an old, established neighborhood consisting primarily of middle-class residents. Yet, despite the stability of the community, there was still a decided need in the upper grades to reduce the high number of developmental reading problems. These problems, reasoned the reading committee composed of teachers, had built up to large proportions because of failure and neglect at a lower level. They decided to try to set up a program of instruction at the fourth-grade level which will rehabilitate our reading cripples to such a degree that they can make more normal progress in grades five and six, preventing an accumulation of problems at higher levels.

Fourth grade is a crucial stage at which pupils with defective reading ability begin to present a real problem to the teacher. It is here that the curriculum really explodes to include serious instruction in such new subjects as history, geography, health, science and composition. Crippling disability in reading at this level and at all subsequent levels becomes a headache for both the pupil and his teacher. The reading problems found among the fourth grades are due to a whole syndrome of causes. Among these are immaturity, frequent moving with the resultant change in schools, lack of sequence of instruction with the same

teacher, illness, and emotional tensions, often resulting from the defeatism due to a losing bout with reading.

To get the program underway, the third graders were given standardized reading tests. Came the following September, they were, as fourth graders, separated into four groups according to their reading ability, with the smallest membership in the group with the lowest proficiency.

The reading clubs, as they were called, met daily for almost one hour, each with a different fourth grade teacher. No interruptions were permitted. Each group had its own program designed to meet its own needs. The lowest group, for instance, had emphasis on phonics, workbooks, student newspaper reading, oral reading, vocabulary drill, and free reading of books at their levels. The highest group, in addition to regular grade instruction in reading, engaged in more advanced activities, such as discussing and writing poetry, making plays of one or two acts from stories they had enjoyed, and reading a wide diversity of books selected according to their interests. They read stories with real literary value rather than the type of stories commonly found in readers more concerned with word counts and vocabulary repetition.

At the end of five months, all four groups were retested. The result: an average of eight months progress in terms of reading ability.

SCHOOL number three serves children living in a community which is menaced by blight in a few poorly situated areas. A preliminary survey indicated failure to meet the problems of foreign-born, newly-transferred, transient, and retarded children.

After evaluating results from standardized tests given in each grade, at grade levels three, five, six and seven, pupils were grouped into high, middle and low groups on the basis of their reading ability. A seventh grader with fifth-grade ability participated in the traditional reading program of his seventh-grade class but, during the special reading period, he met with other boys and girls at his reading level, for special attention to their common problems. In five months, the third-grade group averaged 12 months progress, the fifth grade averaged ten and one-half months progress, and the sixth and seventh-grade group averaged six and one-half months progress.

The success of group programs in reading goes far beyond paper and pencil statistics in terms of average student progress.

"It's the first time in years that I've ever completed the basic reader with all my pupils," one teacher said.

"I witnessed eagerness for reading produced in some children I'd never dreamed would ever work up to their abilities," is the way another put it. Said the reading specialist in

school number one: "Teaching a child to read is teaching the whole child. At last I can accomplish this in the poorest readers."

Still another challenge has been met in these programs—the persistently unsolved problem of reaching the laggards in our schools. Whether a laggard has a mental ability that is low, average, or high, the end evaluation has shown that dozens of children formerly never working up to their ability in reading are now toeing the mark. The over-all results are enough to affirm any parent's faith that there is a way to reach more and more children.

IN NUMEROUS instances in each school, the reading levels of individual children jumped as high as four grade levels in one school year. A good majority of these children were formerly the school's troublemakers. Now, their maladjustment has been overcome at its source: their reading problems. The result has been an almost unbelievable improvement in other school subjects, a complete metamorphosis for the better in behavior, a deep-seated interest in school life, and a happier child, as well as a happier teacher.

Such programs go far beyond the current controversies about tech-

niques, but the school alone cannot operate them successfully. It takes parental stimulus, interest, guidance, and—above all—cooperation, to initiate and keep them in effect.

In school number one, there had to be a mutual understanding and general consent on the part of the parents of the community before they would allow their children to be reshuffled. In schools two and three, each parent periodically reported to his child's teacher, keeping her up-to-date with ever-changing anecdotal information. Understanding on the part of the teacher is essential to the success of the reading program.

In many instances—especially those involving retarded readers—the success of the programs hinged to a great extent on parents simply reading to and with their children. Plato, the Athenian philosopher, observed centuries ago that what is honored in a country will be cultivated there.

This precept, applied to the school, means that the pupil is likely to do what is honored in his own home, that which is cultivated there. If reading has had no place in the life of the parents, their children will labor under a handicap in cultivating a taste for reading.

Easy Does It

Weatherman to radio announcer: "Better break it to them gently. Just say, 'Partly cloudy, with scattered showers followed by a hurricane.'"

Wanted—

by Manning Johnson

THE PARAMOUNT need of Negro Americans is intelligent, realistic and wise leadership. The serious lack of it is in no small way responsible for the shockingly disgraceful and tragic state of race relations in our country today.

In the absence of the wisdom and statesmanship of a Booker T. Washington, coupled with the rise to preferred status of the socialistic philosophy of the W. E. B. Du Bois school of thought, one may readily understand why relations between Negro and white Americans dropped to the lowest level in years.

And, too, an errant government is in no small way responsible for the ideological and organizational success of more than three decades of red agitation and propaganda to split America as a prelude to conquest. Through governmental default, the virus of communism was allowed to spread, taking a firm hold primarily on the Negro in-

telligentsia. Fortunately, the vast majority of the "rank and file" Negro Americans did not fall for the empty talk of the reds nor follow the treacherous path suggested to them by the intellectual dupes.

An examination of the official records of government agencies investigating communism in America shows that the majority of Negroes and their white allies who

Manning Johnson was a prominent member of the Communist Party from 1930 to 1940. He was a member of the Negro Commission and also of the National Committee, highest Party authority. Disillusioned at last, he has used his talents courageously to aid the United States in combatting subversive tendencies. He has worked with the FBI on occasion, with the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the Department of Justice. His testimony before Congressional committees investigating Communism and before government bodies has been hard-hitting and highly informative.

engaged in agitating and stirring up racial unrest, have been or are now engaged in advancing the cause of communism. Some of them have a record spanning more than four decades of activity in the radical movement.

When the "heat" was on, many of these agitators went into hiding. Now that the Supreme Court has created an ideal climate for red activity, they have come into the open again. There were others who worked either openly or covertly to scuttle the internal security program for fear of being caught in its vise-like jaws. Still others gently chided the reds to appear reformed and respectable, while at the same time working to scuttle and defeat every internal security measure.

AT NO TIME have these Negro leftists ever cooperated with the government in a genuine effort against the red conspiracy. Significantly, investigating committees for some reason have avoided calling Negro leftists to testify under oath. Perhaps the answer may be found in the dire political consequences of a hue and cry of "Negro persecution" that is almost certain to be raised. It seems to me that fear of the tag "anti-Negro bias" kills automatically any idea of conducting a thorough investigation of subversive activities among Negroes. Thus "color and race" becomes a stopper to investigation in an area declared taboo by the reds.

The reds always considered the Negro intellectual "shallow, superficial" and a "phony" who could easily be manipulated. Thus, through the medium of flattery, feigned interracialism and a deceptive program, the reds were able to win over many Negro intellectuals. The "red carpet" was rolled out for those Negroes considered very important to the Party. In this category fall editors, columnists of newspapers, key officers in important Negro organizations, college or university professors, artists, entertainers, and labor leaders. Sometimes the red carpet treatment consisted of invitations to the home of a wealthy white communist for cocktails and an exchange of views with a few prominent persons. At other times, the full treatment is given. This consists of food, booze and sex. The Communist Party has always had a dedicated band of white women specially trained for this phase of communist activities.

In order to subvert and win over the so-called "Negro masses", white communists, fellow travelers and their liberal friends invaded the Negro community, joined Negro organizations, helped to form organizations for Negroes, ostensibly to "fight for Negro rights". These invaders, posing as friends, are nothing but "political soldiers" of an alien-directed army under orders to entrap and use the Negro. It is to the everlasting credit of the "Negro masses" that they quickly saw

through the phony activities of these treacherous white carpet baggers.

A careful check into the background of the prominent Negro agitators reveals the startling fact that many of them were able to go through various colleges and universities on grants from foundations set up by white philanthropists. Another startling fact is that most of them have lived all their adult life on the largesse of white leftists, liberals, "bleeding-hearts", do-gooders and philanthropists. They have no feeling, no sympathy, no understanding for the Negro masses. To them, the masses are merely something to use as a stepping stone to self-advancement. Integration is something that they want to put over for a sinister reason. However they find it difficult to achieve without using the muscle of the man down below.

Negro Americans must sooner or later face the fact that the Negro leaders of the NAACP and their Negro red supporters constitute a cheap synthetic leadership distilled in the laboratory of white persons whose motives are suspect.

NEVER was the need for the leadership of men of the caliber of Booker T. Washington more glaringly revealed than in the so-called "Summit Conference" at the Hotel Raleigh in Washington, D. C., May 19-20, 1958.

At this conference, approximately

400 Negro bigwigs gathered in what was widely publicized as a "conference of leaders" aimed at finding a way to resolve the grave crisis in race relations. Many persons expected that important and momentous decisions would arise out of the discussions. Such expectations were stirred by the composition of the gathering which consisted of publishers, educators, politicians, judges, ministers, labor and government leaders.

Why this gathering was called a "Summit Conference" by the sponsoring National Publishers Association is hard to understand. The name itself has come to be associated in the public mind as a meeting of the heads of those States representing the "Free World" on the one hand and the "Slave World" on the other. Moreover, such "conferences" are called on the insistence of the reds because they have found them to be a good and effective sounding board for red propaganda.

The selection of the name, to say the least, reflects a lack of originality and bad taste. And, too, one may easily conclude, in view of the name, that the prime objective was to embarrass the government and provide propaganda material for the use of the Communists in Asia and Africa.

Since the main theme of the conference was integration, there was general agreement with few exceptions. Maybe that explains why the

Negro community and its services were by-passed. I guess an "integrationist" is not "on the beam" unless he takes his conferences and conventions to a hotel owned and operated by white persons and in a "white neighborhood." As one Negro businessman said, "If it was left to the integrationist Negroes, we would be forced to close up and that goes for everything, including Negro schools, colleges and churches."

Ironically, the only head of State attending the "Summit Conference" was President Eisenhower. In his message, he counselled "patience and forbearance" and warned that "laws themselves will never solve problems that have their roots in the human heart and human emotions". It would have been far better for the President to have "stood in bed" than to advocate such a policy to a rabid and dedicated gathering of integrationists.

After all, it must be borne in mind that the delegates to this "Summit Conference" came only because they were dissatisfied with the tempo of "race mixing." The basic problems of the Negro be damned. Is there any wonder then that the President's advice was "disappointing" to Roy Wilkins, Executive Secretary of the NAACP? His view swelled into a chorus as Thurgood Marshal, NAACP chief counsel, Federal Judge Hastie, Reverend Martin Luther King and others joined in sharp denuncia-

tion of the President's "patience and forbearance" message.

ROY WILKINS, Thurgood Marshal and the other NAACP leaders set up the situation which precipitated the violence at Little Rock. As a result the NAACP had the "greatest financial year in its history," according to Roy Wilkins. These gentlemen came to this "Summit Conference" either to put the President on the spot or to get from him a package that they could sell to the people. Above all, they needed the President's assurance that he would continue to use Federal troops as he had at Little Rock and that he would use the FBI, the Justice Department and the courts to arrest, jail and prosecute all opponents of integration. This would mean more Little Rocks. The failure of the President to make such commitments lost for him the hero status. Since the NAACP does not have a basic and realistic policy for Negro Americans, it needs a package deal from the President or some other authority to justify its existence.

Reverend Martin Luther King is no amateur when it comes to setting up situations which erupt in violence, bombings, boycotts, racial bitterness, hostility and reprisal. One has only to recall his heinously wicked advice when he made the following appeal:

"If they bomb one of our homes, let them know that they will

have to bomb a hundred thousand."

Any fool knows the stark tragedy that such a showdown would bring to Negro Americans. Is there any wonder that the reds everywhere are praising and supporting Reverend King?

Many Negroes privately describe Little Rock as a Pyrrhic Victory. They feel that race relations have been set back 40 or 50 years. The rapidly deteriorating racial situation is deemed positive proof.

The NAACP and the reds follow the same policy of demanding forthwith solutions of problems that have their roots in the shades of antiquity. All the combined efforts of the great religions still have to reckon with the will of man. Those persons who are bogged in the swamps of leftist ideology are loathe to admit this fact.

Evidently, those who gathered at the "Summit Conference" were in the main so sold on NAACP leadership that any program contrary was "Uncle Tomism". The tragedy of the so-called leadership of the Negroes is that it follows the leftist pattern of trying to "destroy" all those who disagree. The logical end of such a course is the terrorism of a Stalin, should these Negroes ever get into power.

The "Statement of Policies" adopted by the delegates to the "Summit Conference" reflects the utter bankruptcy of the present

leadership of Negro Americans. I read it three times, twice silently and once out loud. I wanted to make certain of what I read. It sounded like the plaintive wail of a frustrated group of beggars looking for sympathy at home and support from the Red Bloc abroad.

MOREOVER, in my opinion, the statement was an attempt to do a propaganda job against America through the charge that from the lowest to the highest level of government everywhere there is denial of Negro rights "SOLELY BECAUSE OF RACE AND COLOR".

In no place in the "Statement of Policies" is there any reflection of critical self-examination to determine what is wrong with the Negro and what is responsible for his failure to take full advantage of the countless opportunities around him. And, too, there is no constructive program to guide the Negro individually or collectively along a path of action that will win the respect and approbation of other Americans.

What Negro Americans should do is to reread and re-apply the teachings of Booker T. Washington. *In his life and teachings they will find pride of race and those basic principles that exalt the race.* God grant that out of such a study will come another Booker T. Washington. Heaven knows we need one!

THE COLLEGE FORUM

Sir: WHY I WANT TO GO TO COLLEGE—in my case, should be followed by a question mark, or, better still, the word “do” should be substituted for the word “why.” My attitude on this subject seems to puzzle a few interested persons, and I have tried unsuccessfully to explain my reasons for it to them. I know from past sad experience that I write better than I talk, so I will try again, on paper this time.

Until recently I had jogged along comfortably in my college prep courses, doing well in the subjects that happened to interest me and not so well in the others. Certainly I preferred the subjects included in college prep course to those in any other field, and I assumed, without giving the matter much thought, that I would go on to college after doing my allotted time in high school. My school studies never interfered or conflicted seriously with any of my many out-of-school activities, which were and are, to me, somewhat more important than most of what goes on at school. However, during the last year I have been subjected to several classes which were of college level, and I was unpleasantly surprised to find that the homework connected with them was so demanding that I had time for very little else. Gradually I had to give up most of the pleasant and satisfying hobbies and sports that had previously made my life interesting. Often there was only time enough to go to

school, eat, study, and sleep; and the amount of sleep kept diminishing rapidly. No more tennis after school—I must rush to the library to get a required reading book and home to get busy on it; no more pleasant evenings at the shop doing lapidary work or making jewelry; no time to do any writing of my own; no more reading science fiction or mystery stories just for fun; and worst of all, no more field trips or beachcombing on weekends, all because of too much homework.

I have resented this situation very bitterly, and as a matter of fact, I have already rebelled against it (as my recent grades show very plainly). It has made me wonder how I could stand a full schedule of college courses. Cut out sleep entirely and omit eating perhaps? Well, I am exaggerating a bit, but it is obvious that if I attempt college, some of my outside interests will have to go.

So, the question seems to be—is college worth it? Those who should know say it is, especially for a writer, which is what I hope to become someday. College should be a good place to learn the things I need to know, but could I just possibly learn as much about life (from a writer's viewpoint) by going to work as a stenographer in a loan office, or by clerking in a drugstore? I wish I knew—for sure.

NORMA L. NOBLE
Berkeley, California

Sir: At the present moment the spiraling growth of the unions has created a politico-economic crisis. Potentially, they pose a distinct threat to the Nation's well-being through their gradual, but nevertheless drastic, curtailment of individual freedom. There have been many remedies suggested—among them "Right to Work" legislation. There is some question as to what should be done, but there is no doubt that something should be done.

J. S. RENKERT

in the *Yale News*

New Haven, Connecticut

Sir: As a newcomer to your challenging magazine I would like to make a modest proposal: let us organize ourselves, say, 20 of us, into a group called the National Consumers Union. We'll have officers, dues, and all. Then let us accost Mr. Walter Reuther on the way to his favorite grocery store and inform him that unless he forks over our arbitrary initiation fee and submits to our discipline, we will block his entrance into the market.

If he complies, we will issue him a permit to buy, provided he buys only under such restrictions as we may lay down. He may keep this permit to buy only as long as he remains a dues-paying member in good standing of our private group.

If he threatens to call the police, we will then inform him that we are beyond the law because we are a bona-fide union, and remind him that his own union provides us our precedent. If he goes to another store, we will follow him there. We might even threaten his family. We will keep at it until he either gives in or starves.

After this we will, in like manner,

enlist other customers until we have control of the entire clientele of all the markets. Then we can strike for lower prices and force the market owners to sign contracts with us agreeing not to sell to anyone without a permit while we agree to furnish them with all their customers. Then when labor unions strike for higher wages we will strike for lower prices, thus forcing the labor unions to cease their insatiable demands. In this manner inflation will be checked and once again we'll have a stable economy.

Moral: If we have to join their union to earn money, then they'll have to join ours to spend it. A two-way check on the economy. Perhaps through the absurdity of this, thinking people, even union people, can see the injustice of compulsory unionism.

JIM DRIVER

Long Beach State

Long Beach, California

The following news dispatch appeared in the "Education News" column of a recent edition of the New York Times:

A course known as "The Big Lie" has been started in the English classes of the Lowell, Massachusetts, High School dealing with the techniques of Communist subversion. The students read booklets containing some 400 questions and answers pertaining to Communist plans for world domination. They also received pamphlets outlining hearings before the Un-American Activities Committee and brochures on anti-communism by J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The course has been prepared by William J. Brown, submaster of the school.

This represents a major breakthrough against the taboo in our high schools banning the teaching of a course attempting any sort of comprehensive study of the Communist Party or its tactics. Elsewhere throughout most of the nation, the inquiring teenager is unfortunately left to find out about "The Big Lie" on his own brain-power.

FROM THE DAILY PRINCETONIAN
Princeton, N. J.

Sir: This is part of a letter I wrote to my fraternity chapter: The Phi Kappa Sigmas, through the years, have provided the University, the State of South Carolina and the Republic with clear thinking, dynamic leadership. The South today is a stronghold of the conservative sentiment which is manifesting itself in the form of a return to the basic precepts of the two most valuable documents in the world—the Holy Bible and the Constitution of the United States of America.

I am subscribing, in the name of Alpha Eta of Phi Kappa Sigma, to the AMERICAN MERCURY Magazine. This publication has a purpose—that of informing the interested American of the true picture concerning all important subjects. Better than merely informing us, it suggests courses of action which we may pursue to eliminate subverting elements.

One of the most valuable sections of the magazine is the College Forum, which identifies Greek-letter organizations with the future leaders of our nation, rather than with the usual reference to "those fraternity boys with their undemocratic clubs and panty-raids."

The circulation of this magazine

has been slowed, or in many areas stopped, by the influence of Left-wing groups. You may not see it on your newsstands, but keep asking for it!

It is hard to argue against the evils of our time when we are supplied with so little fuel for argument by our "newspapers." It is my sincere hope that at least one Phi Kap will, because of this small gesture, take up the fight to preserve our Republic and uphold the ideals for which our forefathers fought and died, and upon which our great fraternity was founded.

I am starting a course of study for my Masters Degree in Automotive Engineering at the Chrysler Institute of Engineering, Detroit, Michigan.

JAMES GARLAND BROWN
Brooklyn, New York

Sir: Away out there beyond the auro-
ra and behind the moon, spins something referred to as the universe. Although Ursa Major and Mars are a long way from earth, a rocket will probably reach the moon some time this year. The moon and what spins beyond it would be reached considerably sooner if this nation's attempts to conquer space were better organized and better financed.

ROBERT H. NEUMAN
THE HARVARD CRIMSON
Cambridge, Mass.

Sir: In these fast changing times in which we are now living, many changes take place. If older ideas are to survive they must improve enough to be accepted among the new ideas.

As time races on, nations of the world must improve to stay abreast of constantly changing ideas. Some of

the nations grow faster than others, and this faster growth gives them advantages over the slower countries. America has grown from a small colony to the leading nation in the twentieth century. Why? There is only one answer: the American people themselves, have kept America abreast of changing times. It is my sincere hope that my generation will continue to strengthen America. American youths must do their best to halt the Communist threat.

There are many ways in which the people may strengthen a nation. One way to strengthen America is through

our religion. Our government is based upon a religious foundation, and if Americans turn to God and have sincere faith in our religion we will be made stronger. I believe that we are improving in this field because statistics show outstanding increases in church attendance.

Another way to keep America strong is to vote for the most qualified men to lead us in government.

I truly hope that my generation will take these things into conscientious consideration.

DAVID HACKETT
Howe, Indiana

IRD Seizes Doctor's Car

The United States Marshal's office confiscated (in March 1958) a country doctor's automobile to satisfy a "hot wheat" penalty judgment. Target of the attachment was Dr. P. Scott Whiteleather of Minerva, Ohio, who had steadfastly refused to pay two judgments against him in federal court for violating wheat acreage allotments.

The physician-farmer was threatened last November (1957) with seizure of his property, if necessary, to satisfy the debt. At that time he invited the government to take his 150-acre Columbiana County farm. Dr. Whiteleather is president of the Independent Farmers of Ohio, sworn foes of federal farm subsidies and of wheat allotments in particular. He owes \$420 for overplanting his wheat allotment in 1954 and \$115.56 from the 1956 season. With court costs, total assessment is \$608.56.

Dr. Whiteleather told the *Cleveland Plain Dealer* that an assistant marshal found the car parked near his office, confiscated the keys and "plastered" the vehicle with a notice of seizure. "I'm going to leave it tied up," he said. "I'll get transportation all right. This is a good neighborhood and 99 percent in my favor."

Assistant United States Attorney William J. O'Neill, prosecutor of wheat penalty actions, confirmed the seizure.

—From the *Summit Sun*,
Summit, Mississippi

THE MERCURY FORUM

Sir: I would like to call your attention to a slight error in the article captioned "Withrobbing Your Salary" in the April '58 issue of your magazine.

The article fails to include Indiana among the states that are withholding income taxes from salaries and wages paid in the state to permanent residents.

Being a resident and a small businessman of the State of Indiana, I have been paying and collecting taxes to and for the state since July, 1957.

Following enactment of this "collection" law, a test case was filed in court by a small Indianapolis dry cleaner which eventually wound up before the State Supreme Court where it was recently declared constitutional.

This letter is not meant as criticism of your fine publication, but rather to call attention to an "honest mistake," as I full well realize that it is practically impossible for you to keep up-to-date on all of the outlandish laws of today.

ROBERT G. HUNEKE
Batesville, Indiana

Sir: Just read your April MERCURY "Withrobbing Your Salary" and I wholeheartedly disagree with it. . . . You mention that the lawmakers believe that we haven't the intelligence, honesty or will power to attend to our taxpaying; well let's face it, some of us do *not* have the intelligence to manage our monies; some of us *are*

dishonest in filling out our income tax; and *most* of us *don't* have the will power, when we are faced with tempting materialism.

Just so you don't think that I'm anti-MERCURY, may I say that I did agree with J. P. Wyka's article, "Your Postman Talks Back."

CARMELLA M. QUINN
Levittown, L. I., N. Y.

Sir: Your article "The Day the Dollar Died" is very interesting, because it parallels the sad story of the American nonferrous metal mining industry. The destruction of the industry has been so complete, that operating today, are no nonferrous metal miners with resources of less than ten million bucks!

JOHN H. FAIR
Aztec, New Mexico

Sir: I read, with profound interest, the letter of George F. Carter, Professor of Geography at Johns Hopkins University, in the May MERCURY. According to Mr. Carter's letter, Mr. Aneurin Bevan said, or at least intimated, that the Communist government of Russia is constantly becoming more democratic, and will in time be a complete democracy. But why should we endure a season—and perhaps a very long season—of Communism in the hope that someday we may achieve what we already have?

ELDEN E. HARRIS
Minneapolis, Minn.

Sir: I have your notice that my subscription has only one more month to go. The easiest thing to do would be to just toss it aside, for I am not able to renew it right now. What I have to say cannot possibly do anyone any good, but whether anybody in your office has the time to read it or not, I'll feel better by saying it.

In my opinion, the *MERCURY* is doing the most valuable job, and the most timely one, that any national publication has ever done. And I am speaking only of what you are doing to inform the people of the facts about the Communism that exists in so many places in our country. There are only a few veterans here who seem to care about the stupid and spendthrift things happening in Washington, but a few who still think, have been going to the library and reading *MERCURY*. My copy has been doing triple duty, I loan it to a few men here, then send it to my son, a freshman in the University of Illinois. He's only 18, but facts like those in *MERCURY* are not new to him.

VETERAN (Name Withheld)
Los Angeles, California

Sir: As a loyal, freedom-loving citizen of our Republic, I am deeply concerned and alarmed over the creeping paralysis of Communism which is permeating every sector of life in our beloved country. There are two fine young and intelligent nephews of mine with families, and I want them to know your magazine. I am asking them to read each issue from cover to cover.

MRS. MARY S. KYLE
Springfield, Ohio

Sir: Now is the time to take careful appraisal of the American scene and to place the praise or blame where it belongs. For, upon decisions made by you and me, this election year, rests the future of our Republic! Can we turn back to our American way of life or must we sink deeper into the mire of international socialism? Will some hoped-for miracle dispel 20 years of political apathy and bring to our citizens realization of their national responsibility? Will some great patriot choose to lead the way back to Constitutional integrity?

By the ballot, in 1958, we can banish from Washington those who are influenced by the enemies of our country and keep in office—and send to office—true patriots and fighters for Freedom!

This battle is not to be fought on the battlefield but on our *home grounds*. It is to be fought, this year, on the precinct level, in the county and state conventions, and in our chosen national party convention for 1960.

MAISIE TURNER WATERS
Waco, Texas

Sir: I was handed a card by Charles Corbett, who told me that I might use it as I saw fit. In part, his message was "The reason we have such high federal taxes is because all the states in the Union are always running to Washington to get something. They demand 'States Rights' but spend half their time in Washington begging. The taxpayer pays for all farm crop controls, crop banks, price freezes, printing and mailing all literature to the farmer in the interest of such projects. This all began in 1933

for the sake of votes and has been continued by certain politicians."

E. E. MANSELL
Kansas City, Missouri

Sir: Neglecting the AMERICAN MERCURY seems almost a crime because there are so many who long for good American literature. I think that it should be in every college library.

M. MARIE BARBER
Dorchester, Mass.

Sir: Please send a one year subscription to your fine magazine to each of the following five persons. (Names listed.)

I have an account with the Seamen's Bank, 30 Broad St., New York, N. Y. and have instructed them to send you a check for \$24.00.

Keep up the good work, you are doing fine. I hope we can get ten million readers for you.

ROBERT MAULDIN
Capetown, South Africa

Sir: I am the Republican Congressional candidate and face large odds in a district that has better than a two to one opposition party registration. I oppose the unnecessary seizure of private land. The resulting tax loss imposes an increased tax burden on the people. Our money should not be spent abroad in sacrifice of our national strength. I believe local control is more desirable than federal control in government. I believe in the free enterprise system.

I read AMERICAN MERCURY and particularly liked the Styles Bridges article, "No U.S. Dollar Aid for Any Communist Regime," in the June

issue of your excellent magazine.

DANIEL K. HALPIN
Fresno, California

*An Open Letter to the Author of
"We Learned About Women from
Hens"*

Sir: Did your mother marry a farmer, and thus give you your "chicken" memories? Was she a farm girl, or a city girl, before she married your father?

About 50 years ago, folks kept their hens long enough to really get acquainted with them: my sons now keep chickens but one year. (Gives the feed dealer a better profit). Seems as if it is unethical, to "set" a hen these days, and no one ever sees one with a brood of chickens crossing the road to the front gate.

I'll bet your mother kept hers at least three years, for the older they were, the better "setters" they were. And then when she finished their lives for them, I'll bet she boiled them and made a grand Sunday supper of chicken salad, with her own home made salad dressing. Right or wrong?

Accompanied, of course, by hot rolls or biscuits, and did you eat 'em! She needed no oil of any kind. The fat she skimmed from the boiling hen, was stirred in her boiled dressing for the salad. The fat she rendered from the hog-killing episode, made the lard for her good bread. She made the butter to put on the good bread.

Too bad you have no grandchildren to visit. And what does Grandmother do at times of those visits? She cooks all of the favorite farm dinners and suppers, which their farm mothers or

dads loved. And she will not use oleo or cooking oil. They hafta hunt around until they find butter, eggs and lard before I'll even turn over the dish cloth. I expect I should have addressed this letter for the Editor's forum. This is a hot issue. I wonder how many farm folks subscribe to *MERCURY*? Keep on crowing, you old rooster, but be sure you flap your wings as you do it.

EVELYN HARRIS
Betterton, Md.

Sir: The article "Submarginal—but Contented" expresses my sentiments exactly.

RUTH McGEE
Long Beach, Calif.

Sir: The knowledge that there is a publication of the caliber of the *AMERICAN MERCURY*, causes a revived spark of patriotism to flare up within me. I didn't think a publication existed that so fearlessly defended American liberties!

I was first introduced to this "Power for Truth" at the Public Library of the District of Columbia.

It is next to impossible to secure a copy of the *MERCURY* at a Washington newsstand, and I think our library should be commended for faithfully displaying a new edition of the magazine each month.

I wish you continued success in the patriotic work you are undertaking.

JOHN G. BARBERS, JR.
Washington, D. C.

Sir: The idea in Kenneth Goff's article, "A Nation Under God", *MERCURY*, May, 1958, is a noble one. Yet

he has made a great error concerning the facts of our country's beginning.

The English colonies were founded in Virginia, more than 13 years before Englishmen established a colony in New England. Thus Virginians were the true founding fathers. The Pilgrims did not land on the coast of Massachusetts until almost the end of the year 1620. Therefore, the Virginia colony had been established exactly 13 years and seven months when the Massachusetts colony or Pilgrims' "church" was established. On July 30, 1619, the first representative assembly to meet in America, met in a log church in Jamestown, Virginia. Governor Yeardley asked the free inhabitants of Virginia to send representatives to meet with him for the purpose of passing ordinances for the welfare of the colony. Thus we see that in spite of all would-be New England promoters, that not only was Virginia the first colony, but that she also established our first representative government. The Mayflower Compact was not signed until November 11, 1620. An Ordinance of Religious Freedom was passed by the Virginia House of Burgesses in 1785 and from this the idea for the first amendment of our Constitution was drawn.

MRS. B. L. CARTER
Jacksonville, Illinois

Sir: You are to be congratulated for the fine work you are doing to awaken the blind who are following the blind.

ADAM PATTERSON, JR.
Ogden, Utah.

Sir: The fisherman baits his hook with goodies to lure a fish to its death.

Likewise, the United Nations Charter is baited with gobs and gobs of sweet words, "peace and security" and "justice," "human rights" *to conceal the cyanide hook*. We took that hook in 1945 when the UN Charter and Statute for an International Court was ratified by the Senate and "Proclaimed" by President Truman as the Supreme Law of the Land on October 31, 1945—nine years ago.

You will never fall for that hoax about staying in the UN and protecting "domestic law" when you have read the UN Charter. It is nothing BUT domestic law right down to your last opinion.

Peering through the frosting, we see that *we signed up to accept world government jurisdiction over our "economic, social, cultural" life* (paragraph 3, Article 1). *If there is anything more "domestic" than that, I cannot think what it is.*

We signed up to "fulfill the obligations assumed . . . in accordance with the present Charter" and to "give the United Nations every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the present Charter, and . . . refrain from giving assistance to any state against which the United Nations is taking . . . enforcement action"—but, whether or not you are a member of the UN, or do or do not submit disputes to the UN, the old force method can be used on you just the same. *And members go to war only on order of the UN.* (Article 2)

Articles 3 and 4 deal with those mythical "peace-loving states" who are willing to *sign up for perpetual war* as members of the UN.

Mrs. RUTH O'CONNELL, Attorney,
Evanston, Illinois

Sir: Through our commitment to UN, the CommUNists in one stroke engulfed us into their Socialist-Collectivist CommUNist WORLD STATE. We are not allowed to know about it, and will not, until so encompassed politically and geographically, and so regimented internally, there won't be anything to do about it but lay down and take it; and by that time through the *mental health racket*, we'll be so conditioned we won't have the will to resist.

The net result of hiding this sell-out from public view is that all other efforts, no matter how important to our salvation, in effect is naught but a smoke screen to cover this treachery and to wear out our vitality.

WEST WUICHT
Los Altos, California

Sir: Please tell AMERICAN MERCURY readers to give their back issues of MERCURY which are in good condition to neighborhood beauty and barber shops; also, leave them in doctors' and dentists' offices. Also, why not make a list of selected barber shops, especially in cities and towns where AMERICAN MERCURY is hard to get and kept off the newsstands. With informal methods of distribution such as these, it is bound to influence opinion and have more impact even on controlled newspapers.

Name withheld

Sir: You may be sure that we will see that the back copies you sent us will get into the hands of those whom we believe will appreciate the truth they contain. This will be done with prayer unto God that the minds of redeemed people may awaken more and

more to what communist infiltration is doing to the governmental and religious life of our Republic.

REVEREND C. F. STARK
Lincoln, Nebraska

Sir: A determined area-wide effort is being made by our organization to replace the stuff now circulated by the Miami Valley News Agency with magazines of the caliber of the AMERICAN MERCURY. Our combined efforts should help to influence the Dayton reading public to a better appreciation of periodical literature which reflects true American standards of morality and freedom.

FRED CONWELL
Dayton, Ohio

Sir: Congressman Sheehan of Illinois made his first speech about the system of Agent-Provocateurs of the Communist State SECURITY SYSTEM (the real and only government in the East) on May 14, 1958. Before long, he is going to make a second speech on this subject and on the fact that *RADIO FREE EUROPE* has concealed this true system of communism.

GEORGE BRADA
Muenchen, Germany

Sir: From 1789 to end of fiscal year of 1958 (June 30) the Federal Government will have *paid 110 Billion Dollars in INTEREST ON THE FEDERAL DEBT*. That means 220 Billion Dollars inflation of our United States money. That is where our inflation has come from, not from high wages.

Our Federal Debt today is more

than five times what it should be, or 272 Billions instead of 52 Billions, *DUE ALONE TO INTEREST ON THE FEDERAL DEBT*.

By 1962, at the present rate, our entire Federal Debt—as Thomas Edison indicated years ago—*will represent the effect of interest alone*. It will represent total inflation of our money and lead to bankruptcy. *The only cure is ELIMINATION of the CAUSE—INTEREST*.

Why should the United States Government pay interest to private banks (10 Billions annually now) for the thing—*MONEY—which only Congress has the legal right to create?*

THOMAS J. LEARY
Los Angeles, California

Sir: Blanketed by brainwashing UN re-education, penetrating school, church and press, beset by the delusion that the Luciferians are "God's chosen people," and by anti-Christ cults and philosophies, the foretold Luciferian-inspired "falling away" swells. (II Thes. 2: 1-5) A World Boss will show up in the Jerusalem Temple, now being rebuilt. He will pose as a man of Light, "Luciferian," "and by PEACE shall destroy many." (Dan. 8: 25) *His reign and stable world regime will be brief*. Christians will overcome him "by the blood of the Lamb, and by the word of their TESTIMONY" who love not their lives unto the death (Rev. 12: 11). The TRUTH will set us free (John 8: 32). If you will not take up your Cross and follow me, said Christ, you cannot be my disciple (Matt. 10: 38-9).

E. E. KIRKPATRICK
Chicago, Illinois

THE BOOK SHELF

AN UNREALISTIC BOOK

by Richard McLaughlin

RADICALS AND CONSERVATIVES. By William M. McGovern and David S. Collier. Henry Regnery Co., Chicago, 174 pp. \$4.00.

THIS BOOK aims to be constructive, and perhaps for that reason alone I found it dangerously unrealistic. In seeking to restore liberalism to its former strength both as a political movement and as a widespread philosophy adhering to the principles of individualism and democracy, the authors are convinced that nothing short of a purge can clear up "the confusions and false claims" that have grown up around our concept of liberalism.

Maybe so; still, I seriously doubt that reviewing the theories of earlier thinkers—conservatives from Edmund Burke to Herbert Spencer, or radicals like Jeremy Bentham or T. H. Green—can eradicate the damage that has been instigated by certain fuzzy-minded liberals in this country.

All authors McGovern and Collier need do is read what Russell Maguire in a recent *MERCURY* had to say as a warning to us against the "grave-digging liberals" who are largely responsible for some of our most recent national planning disasters. But I doubt if even that would dissuade these

classroom rationalists from their mission. For the truth of the matter is that Drs. McGovern and Collier are in too much of a hurry to furnish us with what they call "a coherent philosophy of conservative liberalism" to give thought to anything else. They believe this philosophy will help to unite the warring factions (radicals *vs.* conservatives) in the liberal ranks.

Their drive is indeed admirable, but it is also shortsighted. They all but ignore the fact that "liberalism" has had a mighty pinkish tint to it in recent years, especially in the United States, and blithely go on record as stating that they do *not* attach any such left-wing significance to the term "liberal."

And how, pray, do they manage to arrive at such sanguine conclusions? Very simple—just by looking toward the continent of Europe and carefully highlighting every point from the eighteenth century on up which supports the theory that liberalism's "historic function" has always been to serve as a defense against authoritarianism. The authors seem to forget that the liberal traditions known to Europe have nothing whatever to do with self-styled American liberals, many of whom are hand in hand with the collectivists.

Endeavoring to act as mediators between what they refer to as name-calling "radical liberals and conservative liberals"—a confused bandying about of terms if ever there was one—the authors, nevertheless, contend that present-day dissensions can only be rectified when a new rallying standard has been provided. Their argument is that anti-collectivists are getting stronger. Recent shifts from left to right in England, Germany and Japan would indicate that the pendulum is swinging away from statism, from the welfare state myth. It is now moving steadily in the direction of "respect for individualism." The movement, they add, is thus liberal, not reactionary; it reflects a trend toward moderate reforms, not unlike those which foremost "conservatives" of former times—men such as Montesquieu, Burke and Adams—subscribed to.

If political differences can be so

easily ironed out (the authors seem to think so, and this mainly by compromising individual thought for the sake of unity) then, perhaps, their "conservative liberalism" may offer some of our "radical liberals" a chance to recant. Fundamentally, the philosophy proposed here is concerned with "balanced freedom," with practical but, on the other hand, not very long term stopgaps to meet our endangered national economy.

Quoting freely from Burke, the authors have drawn a plan of political action which might possibly appeal to certain middle of the stream Republicans. However, for those who are aware that this country is near splitting at the seams and is badly in need of a national house cleaning of its noisome "liberals," the argument for a common political philosophy right now is like demanding a strategic withdrawal when we already have the enemy on the run.

STOCKHOLDER INDIFFERENCE

by Rodney Gilbert

THE AMERICAN STOCKHOLDER—By J. A. Livingston. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, 290 pp., \$4.95.

THIS BOOK, written by a newspaper man with a light touch and therefore easy reading, is not a guide to investment in common stocks. It does not tell the plain citizen with a few dollars saved how to invest, trade or speculate. It is a thoughtful discussion of the status of the stockholder in

present day modern American society.

At the very outset, the prospective investor is warned that, even though he becomes part owner—along with several hundred thousand others—of a huge enterprise, and though the salaried managers are therefore his "hired help," he and the multitude of his fellow investors are going to find that they have little to say about the way that business is run.

The book opens on this theme. The

author sets out at once to debunk such phrases as "people's capitalism," in which it is suggested by publicity men for the corporations, that the eight or nine million American stockholders not only own all of this country's incorporated industries, utilities, and transportation systems but, as stockholder voters empowered to dictate policies and to seat or unseat directors and officers, actually run them. Mr. Livingston points out the reasons why, in actual practice, popular stock ownership doesn't work out this way. The major reason is that, so long as a corporation appears to be moving along smoothly and paying dividends with reasonable regularity, 99 out of 100 investors just don't want to be bothered with the problems and responsibilities of management.

When one of the 99 becomes dissatisfied, his method of protest is not to attend annual meetings and shout embarrassing questions, or to try to arouse fellow investors. He pulls out quietly while he can still get his investment back, plus a small capital gain if possible, and puts his money into something else.

Such action, of course, can be a very potent check on management if a sufficient number of investors dump their stock on the market simultaneously—a no confidence vote that shatters the corporation's credit. However, such negative action is never concerted; it has been found next to impossible to organize stockholder opinion and action. Mr. Livingston includes a short chapter describing three existing protective groups which have made vigorous efforts to recruit militant shareholders to do battle with their "hired help"—overweening man-

agement. They have been in existence for years, but so far none will reveal its membership. It is evident that none represents more than a trifling fraction of the eight or nine million.

In his discussion of stockholders' indifference, Mr. Livingston points out in explanation the heterogeneous composition of the nine million. The reader may be surprised to find that among them are minorities made up of farmers and unskilled workmen, and still more surprised to note the number of housewives and otherwise "unemployed" women. Actually, the average investor is a middle-aged person with a sufficient income from other sources to have surplus cash to put into something. They derive a relatively unimportant part of their income from dividends and most of them are too busy with their own profitable affairs to take much interest in the management of the corporations in which they are small part owners. It should not be surprising to learn that 36 percent of the stock on the market is owned by persons from that tenth of the population earning \$7,500 a year or more.

The author describes the various watchdog institutions which now guard the investor against the once prevalent shenanigans through which little venturers into Wall Street could be hornswoggled and fleeced. Such are the Securities and Exchange Commission, the New York Stock Exchange itself, independent auditors who are truly independent, and a large body of expert analysts, serving brokers, banks, investment trusts and insurance companies.

Mr. Livingston makes a strong point in his criticism of the excessive

salaries and special prerogatives, including the right to buy at low prices stock which is saleable at enormous profits, fancy pensions and promises of employment as consultants after retirement, which management provides for itself. Ostentation is a factor here. Corporation executives like to be publicized in lists of best paid executives in the United States.

Some force in the country should be at work, says the author, to make the executives feel that the revelation of his absurd salary at the expense of the little investors is a revelation of uninhibited hoggishness. That force, Mr. Livingston feels, should be the outspoken disapproval of the "institutional" investors—investment trusts, insurance companies, investment banks—all of which are now as indifferent to such raiding of company treasuries as the small investor himself.

THE POLITICAL VIRGIN. By Viola Ilma. Duell, Sloan, Pearce, New York, 180 pp. \$3.50.

A 23-YEAR-OLD blonde bombshell burst upon controversial New York in the Depression-scarred Thirties. Bouncy, wide-eyed, insatiably ambitious, with an extraordinary ability to catch the interest of the Park Avenue moneybags, Viola Ilma seemed launched on a career which could lead her anywhere. One saw her everywhere about town, usually buttonholing some celebrity who had either money or influence.

Her particular gimmick was the message of youth. Viola may have studied the career of Stanley High who, ten years earlier, got aboard a

success escalator by dramatizing himself as a youth spokesman. Whatever her inspiration, Viola got away to a terrific start. Then, lacking High's balance, she bogged down into the inanities of "Russia-is-our-ally" Communism and the cultivation of Eleanor Roosevelt.

Now she has written her memoirs. Although one gets the impression that the colorful period of her career ended before Pearl Harbor, her book has a reminiscent interest for those who shared the Thirties with her. The highlight of her story is the American Youth Congress of 1934 which she organized with the money of Anne Morgan and John Pell. The Communists and Socialists, acting in tandem, took the "Congress" away from her and turned it into one of the nastiest Communist fronts of the pre-war years. But if the reader hopes to get the inside story of Eleanor Roosevelt's persistent support of the AYC after it turned Communist, he will not find it here. When it comes to Mrs. Roosevelt, Viola pulls her punches. She does reveal that Eleanor entertained 15 leaders of the "Congress" as overnight guests at the White House after the Leftists captured it. Missing is the strange story of the intellectual friendship between Mrs. Roosevelt and Joseph P. Lash, one of the Leftist AYC leaders, which culminated in Lash's selection as a Roosevelt literary secretary. Viola could have filled in these stories, but she chose not to do so.

The book also exhibits some conspicuous reticences when she tells of her two marriages. The first was to a professional Communist, a minor writer on the *New Masses* staff.

She lived with him five years. Viola hints strongly that she supported him during these years. Her parting gift, when they were divorced, was money to "fix his teeth."

Her second marriage was just as incongruous. It was to a Left Wing union business agent who had fought beside the Communists in Spain. The business agent initiated their romance by "batting" her in the face at a trade union dance. Apparently she liked this cave man approach, and she married him as soon as she could shed the hapless writer. The Roosevelts celebrated this marriage by entertaining Viola and the face-batter as overnight guests at the White House.

The reader searches in vain for an explanation of why an attractive girl, who, by her own claim, had won the admiration of such notables as Julian Huxley, Vincent Bendix, Dr. Edward A. Rumley, Anne Morgan, Arthur Garfield Hays, Ogden L. Mills and the Roosevelt twosome, should find attraction in two such dingy mates, one of whom was working in the Communist apparatus throughout the whole term of their marriage. Viola denies vehemently that she was ever a Communist. How then could she have lived so long with Communist functionaries and shared their society?

As the author entered middle age, she shed the youth issue but attached herself to a whole series of money-raising causes including rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents, the UN International Children's Fund, the Venice film festival, and others. So astute a money-raiser did she become that she secured 1,000 replies with checks to a circular letter which she sent to well-heeled Americans asking

for ten dollars apiece to finance an Ilma vacation in Paris. She turned the vacation into the launching of a highly personal Paris newsletter.

The real story in *The Political Virgin* is the story of a tragic misdirection of talents and efforts. How many Viola Ilmas are we losing every year for the want of a great national cause which can enlist their restless enthusiasms? They burst upon us, powered by seemingly inexhaustible energies, but the fires quickly die down. We encounter them, after a few years, anchored at safe, salary-paying desks at the Ford Foundation, the USIA, the State Department or the Harvard or Columbia faculty. Their adventuring days are ended.

Viola Ilma thought that she had found a worthwhile cause in each successive enthusiasm which she describes in her book. But none of them lasted. Her energies were left suspended in mid-air. Today she seems fated for a maturity as a successor to Elsa Maxwell or one of the other female name-dropping pursuers of the rich. Perhaps to Viola this seems success. It is not success to those who knew her in her incandescent years in the Thirties.—H.V.L.

TRUJILLO, LITTLE CAESAR OF THE CARIBBEAN. By German E. Ornes. Thomas Nelson, New York, 338 pp. \$5.00.

AUTHOR ORNES is obviously a man with a guilty conscience. Having fattened himself for years by obsequious support of the Trujillo regime in the Dominican Republic, his feet slipped one day and he found himself dismally on the outside. Overnight,

his adulation turned to acid hate. He created a new career for himself in New York as a sort of showcase atrocity exhibit against Trujillo. He became extremely useful to the little camarilla of professional American "Liberal" Trujillo-haters in the United States. Now he has written a book, so rancorous and so overdrawn as to defeat any purpose of propaganda that his backers may have entertained.

The indictment which he draws against Trujillo is sizzling. The Generalissimo, in Ornes' venomous words, takes his place in history somewhere between Bishop Hatto and the late unlamented Landru. Early in the book the bored reader begins to suspect that this is not Trujillo at all whom he is reading about, but some hobgoblin object which has been conjured up in Ornes' sick imagination. The question inevitably leaps to the mind, if Trujillo is so satanic, how does it happen that the outraged Ornes withheld all these revelations until he was unhappily off the Trujillo payroll?

Actually, this is a book which belongs to the library of hallucination rather than biography. There never was such a person as Trujillo, as the author paints him. And it is difficult for normal people to realize that there are such unwholesome people as German Ornes, circulating around in "Liberal" and Socialist circles and enjoying a kind of lionization at the hands of such dupes as Herbert L. Matthews and Norman Thomas.

One can picture Ornes, during the years when he was singing the Generalissimo's praises, collecting his scandal items with Drew Pearson-like industry, for use on a rainy day. Now

that the rainy day has arrived, the editor has served them all up to us in this book in a voice so strident that the exhausted reader finds himself sated with vituperation before he has reached the halfway mark.

Americans are entitled to their differences of opinion concerning the good or the evil that Trujillo has done in his little republic. Few Americans will approve of his police state methods. Trujillo's ways are not our ways, even though the Dominican Republic has flourished like the proverbial green bay tree under their administration.

What revolts average Americans is that writers like Ornes, and the Left-minded "Liberals" who are sponsoring him, are trying to whoop up such a delirium of hate against Trujillo that Washington will be stampeded into some form of anti-Trujillo action. In view of Trujillo's 100 percent record of support of American Caribbean and anti-Communist policies, such action would be little short of imbecilic for the United States. Whatever Trujillo's shortcomings by the calculus of American democracy, there would be no gain for America in turning the Dominican Republic over to such a murderous mob of "Accionists" and Communists as stoned Nixon in Venezuela or jeered him in Peru.

With Communist agents reaching greedy fingers into the Caribbean area to foment anti-Americanism, it is plain to all except the ideologues that we could have a much worse regime in the Dominican Republic than that of Rafael Leonidas Trujillo. We would surely have a worse regime if poison-penners like Ornes ever replaced him—H.L.V.

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Mr. Hunter is the author of *Brainwashing in Red China*, published by Vanguard Press, and *The Story of Mary Liu*, published by Farrar, Straus and Cudahy.

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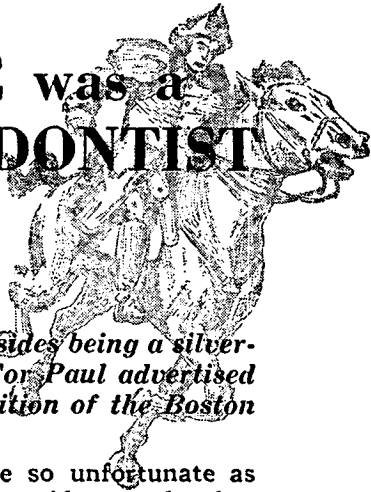
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BETTER NEWS ON THE EDUCATION FRONT

It seems that the brazen grab of the National Education Association lobby to Federalize control of the nation's public schools has been stopped cold in the present Congress.

Even President Eisenhower, who has permitted his name to be used recklessly by the educator politicians, is no longer insisting, as a must, upon the speedy passage of the NEA bill. Thanks to the vigilance of such patriotic Americans in Congress as Ralph W. Gwinn, August E. Johansen and others, the people have been alerted to the greedy power motives behind the proposed Federal aid school handout. They certainly don't like what they see.

The 1958 version of the "Federal aid for schools" drive was only another chapter in an effort which has gone on unceasingly since the advent of the present administration to take control of the schools from the people. This year, on the rebound of the *sputnik* fright, it was dressed up as a great teachers' salary increase to be paid by the little people who pay Federal taxes. Give the schools this money, the argument ran, and we will be able to compete with the Russians in technical education. It was a dishonest proposal upon its face. Its passage would not have improved the schools. It would have placed new controls in the hands of the group which dominates the NEA and this group is firmly entrenched in Ike's own United States Office of Education.

Actually, the "New Social Order" people, who have so long dominated the NEA and have infiltrated the all-powerful foundations, are now on the run. Their attempt to substitute "life adjustment" for learning in American education has backfired badly. Under the hammerings of such courageous organizations as the Council for Basic Education, the American Enterprise Association and the education department of the United States Chamber of Commerce, the twisted untruths of the educator politicians have been mercilessly exhibited. The recent break of the Luce publications with the progressive education clique was an event of major importance. Even Luce has clearly read the signs of the times.

Years ago, before the United States Office of Education became a patronage mill for the NEA, we had a courageous Commissioner in the person of Dr. John J. Tigert. Here is what Dr. Tigert says about the dilemma which Federal handouts to the States present:

"My experience in handling Federal subsidies for education . . . has taught me that you must either have Federal control and interference or you must have misappropriation of funds and waste."

The American people want neither of these alternatives. *They insist that the control of public education remains where it belongs—in the local community.* It is one of your many priceless possessions. Don't lose it! Be alert and help others to be better informed.

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